The New-York Times.

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ENGLAND AND FRANCE

Correspondents' Gossip from the two Capitals.

Story of the Carrington-Murray Imbroglio.

The Season and British Agricultural Prospects.

The Legislative Body of the Second Empire.

Scenes and Incidents of the Opening Session.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

The Carrington-Murray Scandal—How the Story Would Have been Told in America—The Egyptian Viceroy's Visit—Concerning the Prince of Wales—The Trades' Union Bill—Farmers' Gossip.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, July 10, 1869.

Two or three months ago I bought two numbers of a well-printed but not very large weekly paper, price sixpence, called the *Queen's Messenger*. It appeared to be devoted to the scandals of the aristocracy and the corruptions of the Government. As far as I read, it made out that no Peer was the son of his father, and every office a job. A persevering perusal of the successive numbers would probably have furnished me with several spicy items for my correspondence, more or less authentic, but as I have at times detected in myself a slight tendency to ungenial criticism and a faint hankering after the sensational, I sternly resisted the temptation, and have never since read a line in the paper which has at length caused a row at the Conservative Club, and a free fight, in which the highest nobility took part, in the Police Court in Marlborough street.

The *Queen's Messenger*, which brought to the scandal-loving public at least one Peer a week, cut up, salted and peppered, lately served up the father of Lord CARRINGTON. The present Lord CARRINGTON, being a man of more spirit than prudence, went to the Conservative Club and assaulted Mr. GRANVILLE MURRAY, one of its members, and a near relation of Dukes, Lords and Bishops innumerable, charging him with being the owner of the *Queen's Messenger*, and the writer of the offending article. Mr. MURRAY denied both, in a letter to the *Times*, written, I must say, in a style remarkably like that employed in the scandalous paper. Then, instead of challenging Lord CARRINGTON, and getting himself shot in the good old style, on Calais sands, he summoned him to Marlborough-street, on two charges—assault and provocation to a duel. Lord CARRINGTON, attended by a crowd of sympathizing noblemen, whose own fathers may have been of doubtful paternity, attended before the Magistrate; and for the defence there was called up an old Lincoln's Inn solicitor, Mr. NEWMAN, with a big tin box. From this box he took packet after packet of manuscript, "copy" of the scandalous articles in the *Queen's Messenger*, which were handed to Mr. GRENVILLE MURRAY, who was requested to say whether he wrote or caused them to be written. He hesitated, prevaricated, worse than owned them, for he denied them in such a way as to convince those who heard him that writing libels was not his worst failing. His own son is the registered proprietor of the paper in question. Father and son have lived together in the Albany, and the father has attended to the business of the paper in his son's absence. All this was pitiable anough—but when the business was ended, and the Magistrate had decided to bind over Lord CARRINGTON to keep the peace, and held him to bail in the sum of £8,000 for inviting to a duel, a dash was made at the tin box containing the said to be stolen, and certainly in some way surreptitiously procured copy of the *Queen's Messenger*. Mr. NEWMAN, the old solicitor, who had been subpœnaed to produce the papers, held on to his tin box, shouting "Murder!" "Police!" while he was beaten, pulled about and garroted. Lord CARRINGTON, who had not given bail, and was therefore supposed to be in custody, gallantly flew to the defence of the sorely pummeled solicitor. Dukes, Marquises, Earls, Viscounts and Barons charged into the centre of the conflict, and the fight over the tin box was like the mediæval combats around the standards of opposing armies. Books, inkstands and chairs were flying; the Magistrate was driven from the bench, and the Court-room covered with the *débris* of battle. The policemen, paralyzed at first by the audacity of the attack, came at last to the rescue, only to be more paralyzed when one collared prisoner said, "I am the Duke of ——;" another, "I am Lord——" Collaring a Lord by mistake, a British policeman is liable to, but not if he knows it; and holding a Duke, when he has declared himself, is a stretch of power, no English policeman, I am happy to believe, is capable of, unless the Sovereign should personally command it. At last the battle ended with victory to the Peers. Mr. NEWMAN, bruised, wounded, bleeding, held the tin box tightly in his arms, and a posse of policemen were sent to escort him to Lincoln's Inn, where it was locked in the strongest safe in his office. Lord CARRINGTON then put in his bail, and several persons, of various qualities, were charged with assaults in the *melée* in Court.

Over this extraordinary scene, which the Press assures me is quite unprecedented here, and therefore un-English, the democratizing papers chuckle with a strange delight. It is as bad, they say, as what we read of in America. That seems a droll sort of comfort to take, but they enjoy it. Lords are like other people. An English Court can break up in a row like a Yankee one. Hooray! Dukes can hit out like border ruffians. You may think I exaggerate—which I never do. I always tone down and soften as much as possible; and, to assure you on this point, I copy a few sentences from one of the most respectable of Mr. BRIGHT's organs, the Birmingham *Post*:

"Those wonderful Yankees! how full of surprises they are, how endless in the development of character, how delightfully contemptuous of what the stupid, worn-out, steady-going 'old world' considers to be civilization. We thought the last had been heard of their vagaries, but they always manage to invent something quite new, and to set John Bull wondering, and blessing himself, and thanking God that he has a House of Lords, and that he is not like other people, those 'confounded' Yankees especially. Every well-informed Englishman knows that manners in the United States are free and easy beyond description, for we have the fact on the authority of dozens of gentlemen who have been over in America for a month, and have written amusing books of travel on their return. From these interesting narratives we know that Americans are very much unpracticed in the decencies of life, that they speak English through the nose, expectorate on carpets, carry bowie-knives and revolvers into drawing-rooms, and wind up very fashionable entertainments by engaging in a free fight, in which it is a point of honor for the aggressor to kill his man. We know, too, that a delightful freedom of intercourse is characteristic of the country; that the meanest and the greatest commonly hob and nob together; that the most famous statesmen are familiarly addressed by their admirers as 'old hoss,' and are invited to partake of 'gin sling,' and that whoever takes a fancy to chat with the President has only to walk into the White House, call for refreshments, and shake hands with the First Citizen of the Republic, whether the First Citizen likes it or not. All these traits of character, and a thousand others, are held to mark out the difference between the refined civilization of Europe, and especially of England, and the roughness, not to say coarseness, of American manners."

Now, says the *Post*, after this introduction, suppose the Marlborough-street Court scene had occurred in Washington, in sight of the Capitol, fancy the sensational headings of the New-York papers:

"'Rowdyism in Court,' 'Senators Cowhiding each other,' 'Bludgeons freely used,' 'The Judge driven out of Court,' 'Everybody taken into custody,' and so on, for a good third of a column. Fancy again, the self-complacent horror of a British paterfamilias, as he skims over the details of the disgraceful transaction, reading that Senator This aimed a blow with a stick at Senator That, &c., what would be the comments of the London newspapers? What would refined and polished 'society' on this side of the water think of such an exhibition? Everybody can give an answer to these questions. Of course the London papers would keep the subject going for a week at least. There would be jeremiads without end about the coarseness of Democracy, and the danger of 'Americanizing our institutions.' The event would be 'improved' most industriously for the benefit of Mr. BRIGHT and those who think with him. There would be abundance of rhetorical comparisons between the polish, and self-respect, and orderly bearing of British noblemen and gentlemen, as compared with the vulgar 'rowdyism' of American citizens. In a word, the country would be flooded with mischievous nonsense, and we should be indulged with a copious display of that self-glorification so repugnant to the British character that it is resorted to only for the necessary correction of the rest of the world. Well, exactly such a scene as that above described has taken place. There has been a fight in a Court of Justice, in which persons of so-called 'high position,' pummeled each other like 'roughs' in a street row, insulting the Judge, grossly outraging justice, and furnishing occasion to scandal of the most flagrant description. 'So like those Americans!' says the reader. Stop a minute! There is some dreadful mistake. Instead of picking up the New-York *Herald*, we have picked up the London *Times*. Instead of the disgraceful transaction happening in Washington, it occurred in the metropolis of the British Empire, not far from a Royal palace, and within a few minutes' walk of the Houses of Parliament. Instead of American Senators and Representatives being conspicuous in the riot, the actors in it were English noblemen, and officers, and magistrates—peers of the realm, guardsmen, club loungers, 'men about town,' the 'cream' of society, members of what, in fashionable slang, is called 'the upper ten thousand.' The rowdyism was of pure British manufacture—not a touch of America about it—displayed by a class which enjoys all the refining influences of aristocratic culture, far removed from the vulgarity of democratic associations and the coarseness of plebeian manners."

There is, it must be confessed, some bosh about all this; and I imagine that similar circumstances, in any quarter of the world, might lead to a similar outrage. Lord CARRINGTON was outraged by the libel on his father, and his assault upon its alleged author is natural enough. The obtaining, by theft, or other foul means, of the "copy" of a newspaper was another outrage, which I need not characterize; and the attempt to regain the manuscripts by violence might have been anticipated. The fight over the box followed in due course. I see but one result of it all—and that is not very satisfactory. It will make a great demand for the *Queen's Messenger*, which appears to have been started by Mr. GRENVILLE MURRAY expressly to punish Mr. BIDWELL and Lord STANLEY for removing him from an Eastern Consulate.

AGRICULTURAL TOPICS.

Mr. MECCHI, whom I have often quoted as an eminent agriculturist, is of opinion that in spite of the coldness and backwardness of the season, the food product will be much larger this year than last. There will not be so much grain, but more hay and root crops—more beef and mutton, milk, butter and cheese. Americans in England, and there are a good number just now, must reform their notions about the necessity of warmth and sunshine. Things manage to grow somehow without either. Perhaps the length of the days make up for the lowness of the temperature. Roses bloom and strawberries ripen under the most discouraging circumstances. These Englishmen will assure you that no grapes or peaches in the world ever equaled those they grow in hot-houses. Perhaps they are right. Art improves nature, and hot-house fruits, flowers and women may be the best and loveliest in the world.

Those who require warmth and sunshine for enjoyment, find England, this year, thoroughly detestable—just the opposite of last. This 3d of July is so cold that a fire is necessary for comfort. The thermometer over my mantel says it is 64° Fahrenheit, but it seems much colder. A gray mist shrouds the horizon: the air is raw and chill. But the roses bloom, and four Englishmen out of five will tell you it is "a fine day." And the aggravating thing to one who reads HUXLEY and TYNDALL and the scientific papers is, that though eclipses of sun and moon and occultations of stars and planets can be calculated for a million of years to a second of time, the greatest philosopher in Europe cannot tell what kind of weather it will be on this day week—not even whether there will be a boiling hot sun or a snow-storm. Science, forsooth! P. S.—The sun came out beautifully before noon, and the glass went up to point comfort.

THE VICEROY OF EGYPT.

The visit of the Viceroy of Egypt, at the height of the London season, when the weather had at last become endurable, has added to the splendor of its festivals. The Queen's pretty idea of giving a *fête champetre* in the gardens of Buckingham Palace—a Court picnic of the most stately character, combining a breakfast and flower show—had a great success. The freedom of the women of the West is a great curiosity to Orientals. To see beautiful women in streets and parks with their faces uncovered—to see them at the opera, parties, balls, with themselves, as the Court etiquette prescribes in the presence of Royalty, uncovered—is to them a genuine sensation. They wonder, they admire, they are astonished. Possibly they experience other emotions which would seem less complimentary and appreciative. But the Viceroy knows a good deal of civilization. He has been to Paris more than once—he has had companies of French actors at Cairo. England crosses his dominions to go to India. Finally he has a large French colony digging the Suez Canal. So the Viceroy enters heartily into the enjoyments which London can provide for him; listens at the immense concert—immense for England, but which would be a very small affair at Boston—at the Crystal Palace; attends a review at Windsor Castle; goes to the flower show at the Horticultural; and perhaps, for I did not recognize him there, to the velocipede races at Islington. He may be learning himself to ride on a bicycle. Imagine an Oriental potentate—a Bashaw of many tails—mounted on one of those wonderful machines. It makes my head swim to think of it.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The Prince of WALES is every day receiving and doing more of the honors of Royalty. It is proposed that Parliament should vote the expenses of his late tour to Egypt, as it was more of a national than a private expedition—riding on Egyptian donkeys and shooting strange birds for Professor OWEN. The report that the Queen was about to allow him £40,000 a year out of the savings of her parsimonious widowhood toward the cost of maintaining the royal dignity, which he finds very costly indeed, is contradicted. His present income is under a hundred thousand pounds—and how can a Prince subsist on such a beggerly sum, doing all sorts of royal things in a royal fashion? A few days ago, for example, he visited the Earlswood Idiot Asylum, made a speech, laid the corner stone of a new building, and then received four hundred scarlet leathern purses, each containing a check for 100 guineas, handed to him by a procession of 400 idiots—I beg pardon; I mean beautiful young ladies, each smiling, blushing, palpitating, and feeling that it was the proudest and happiest moment of her life. Have you introduced this pretty fashion yet? It is better than raffles or fancy fairs to get money. Young ladies beg as for dear life to fill the purses they are to place in the royal hand. But how can you adopt such a custom when you have no princes? And the English Princes are such nice, civil-spoken young men! Four hundred scarlet purses—400 young ladies—the Prince may get just a little tired of it, but the young ladies, who come within arms' length of him, never!

THE TRADES' UNION BILL.

Mr. HUGHES' Trades' Union bill has been defeated and postponed, the Government accepting it in principle, and promising to prepare a bill based upon it for the next session. One of its most important features is to, so legalise trade societies as to place their funds under the protection of the law. Now they can be stolen with impunity by any rogue of a treasurer.

But England wants something besides the legalization of trades' unions. The miseries and demoralization of strikes and lock-outs—of the great war forever going on between employers and employed—should be put an end to. There should be a treaty of peace made between the parties or forced upon them, for the good of society. Here is an example of a strike in that dark, dingy, desolate-looking black country in the centre of England, which, had DANTE seen, would have made his visit to the other place unnecessary. For five weeks the most depressed of all the depressed trades of that grimy district, that of the nailmakers, has been paralyzed by a strike. Five thousand men idly resist a reduction of ten per cent. No one can realize the waste and misery of such a strike, in such a population. Men, women, boys and girls, all work at nailmaking over thousands of sooty forges. Children of six or seven make nails. Forty or fifty years ago it was a prosperous trade, employing fifty thousand hands at fair wages. Machinery has cut it down one-half—that and the competition of the nailmakers of Belgium, whose trade is increasing as that of England diminishes. It is not that the Belgium nails are better—it is that the strikes in England make production irregular and unreliable. That is what no commerce can afford. Trades' unions by multiplying strikes may not be able to raise wages, but they can keep away orders, banish capital and destroy the trade of the country. At the same time, if they must exist, the laws should protect, at least, their money boxes.

FARMERS' GOSSIP.

If the Farmers' Club is in any doubt about making a garden of Eden on the Hempstead Plains by means of the New-York and Brooklyn sewage, let them read what Hon. HENRY PETRE has to say about it. He has a farm of upward of 100 acres on Barking Sands, which has been cultivated for two years with London sewage as its only manure, with corn, root and other crops in excellent condition. There is not a shadow of doubt that every atom of the waste refuse of New-York, instead of going out to sea to poison the fishes, might come back into its markets, gloriously transformed into corn and potatoes, melons and strawberries—every atom of filth transmuted into an atom of gold.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

The English papers have been very cautious about publishing any testimony respecting the phenomena of spiritualism; but now that the matter comes up in a sort of official way, in the investigations of a committee appointed by a learned society, the subject gets a wider ventilation. Mr. VARLEY, the telegraphic electrician, has given some very strong testimony, and very curious in a scientific point of view; and one of the last witnesses, the Master of Lindsay, stated to the Committee that he was present when Mr. HOME was carried through the air, out of a window eighty-five feet above the ground, and brought in at another window. Carried, it is said; but as there were no visible carriers, it might be safer to say he went. Most people, I believe, dream of going through the air in this fashion, at will, and such dreams are very vivid, and seem very real. Mr. HOME, in his trances, only does what other people dream of doing. The Right Honorable the Master of Lindsay, I may observe, is one whose testimony is not to be lightly gainsaid; and some of the manifestations to which he bears witness were quite independent of the presence of Mr. HOME, or of any recognized medium.

Parliament, the pride of Britain, is the most wonderful instrument in the world, as flexible and versatile as an elephant's proboscis, which can twist off an oak or pick up a needle. Parliament, in its omnipotence, can do anything—disestablish a church, upset a monarchy, regulate the fare of cabs, and license costermongers. Can you imagine the American Congress engaged in discussing the propriety of allowing bicyles in the parks?

One district in London has been freed from beggars by an energetic voluntary society, which has furnished tickets to be given to every person asking alms, telling them where to apply for relief. Every one really destitute is provided for as the case requires, while every impostor is warned out of the district. It is proved that nine-tenths were of the latter class.

Mr. CHARLES CARLETON COFFIN, of whose visit to London I have a pleasant remembrance, gets a review of *Our New Way Round the World*, in the *Saturday*, this week, which he will find very agreeable reading. When the *Saturday* praises a book, it does so without stint—with a lavish generosity, indeed, as if to make up for the greater number it abuses. MONADNOCK.

THE SECOND EMPIRE.

The New Legislative Body—First Encounter of the New Elements—Composition of the Chamber of Deputies—Scenes on the Opening Day.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, July 5, 1869.

The first encounter of the new elements in the Chamber has taken place. The two contending sides have looked each other in the eye, taken the measure of each other's strength, and settled down to a struggle of life and death. When your Congress meets curious glances cross from side to side, but these glances do not convey war and defiance; they are charged with nothing more dangerous than differences on bank, and tariff, and the division of spoils. Here the two sides are separated by revolution and bloodshed, and the shaping of history. An abyss divides them, and on the border of the abyss stands the guillotine.

We have now in the Chamber of Deputies the *Left*, the *Centre Left* and the *Right*. The first is made up of the Republicans, the second of the Conservatives, the third of the Imperialists. Among the first are found the irreconcilables, among the second the friends of liberty under the Empire, and among the last the friends of the *statu quo*, and also what has been named the irreconcilables of the Right, or men who say there is already too much liberty.

The shades are numerous and give ample space for the classification of every opinion. But a change has passed over the physiognomy of the House since last it met. The irreconcilables of the Right have diminished, while those of the Left have increased; it is not certain that the band of the Rue de l'Arcade, the men who want to go backward instead of forward, can count in their ranks more than the Baron JEROME DAVID, M. GRANIER DE CASSAGNAC and M. DE GUILLOTET; for defections are taking place every day.

The whole weight of the House now hangs over toward the Left; the majority looks subdued; the paper cutters are silent on the desks of the Imperialist nonentities, and no longer disturb by their unmusical cadences the monotonous murmuring of JULES SIMON or the solemn outbursts of EUGENE PELLETAN; but oh! more suggestive than all, see how the majority pass by the demigod of previous years, M. ROUHER, without so much as a salutation! Last year M. ROUHER was still the giver of holy water whom every man's hand touched as it entered the sanctuary; but now see how the spell is broken; see how the irreverent gallery laughs at the dodges members adopt to flank the Ministerial bench and gain their seats without paying court to the great man below. One would think there was small-pox on the Government benches!

At the first meeting the galleries were crowded, and every member was in his place, but neither gallery nor member had eyes for anything else than the terrible Left. The irreconcilables may well be proud of the success of their first day in the Chamber. "Which is GAMBETTA?" "Which is BANCEL?" "Which is JULES FERRY?" The lions of former years were no longer the centre of the batteries of lorgnettes that peered out from every tribune; M. THIERS, JULES FAVRE, PICARD, found themselves abandoned for "the men that refuse to be comforted." The Ministerial side was no less curious than the tribunes; a nice little attack on the Government would even have been acceptable to them, just for the sake of hearing their redoubtable enemies. The Left took their honors modestly, and made no sign of perceiving the curiosity of the audience.

THOMAS CARLYLE says that constitutions are not worth the paper they are written on, and that political oaths are made to be broken. This is certainly the old-world view of the case, for see what a frolic our French Deputies make of the process of swearing "fidelity to the dynasty and the Constitution." See the majority, like a lot of children, getting ready to utter when it comes BANCEL's or GAMBETTA's turn to pronounce the solemn "I swear it!" Everybody seems to understand, even the Imperialist Right, that in a revolutionary country, divided by factions, the thing is a joke. So the House makes a joke of it, and the taking of the oath is a sort of comedy which precedes the tragedy.

Observing persons pretend to be able to diagnose a man's politics by the way he takes the oath. Baron JEROME DAVID leads a small phalanx which takes the oath as it were the sacrament; Colonel REGUIS, a *débris* of the first Empire, pronounces the "I swear it!" as if forty centuries of the pyramids of Egypt were looking down upon him. GAMBETTA thunders it out as if he thought others might think him afraid. BANCEL swears quietly with a terrible look of indifference. PELLETAN shoots it out as if it were an arrow intended for the Speaker. THIERS gets rid of the job in a business-like way, which shows that he is used to it. The fact is, this is the fifth or sixth Government he has sworn allegiance to. The oath of M. PICARD has been compared to the "I swear it!" of a young girl who is marrying a man she don't love, and whose mind is on the other one! M. PICARD carries raillery even into the taking of the constitutional oath.

M. SCHNEIDER, with his venerable air and sonorous voice, when administering the oath, has all the gravity and the impressiveness of a high priest; and how he must be shocked to hear so few of the responses come up from the entrails of the respondents, as they ought to do. The Government would be in its right not to be satisfied with this kind of swearing, for it suggests conspiracy and undermining.

And in effect we find that more than half the House is preparing to vote an unconstitutional resolution—that is to say, they are going to recommend a change in the Constitution, a right which this same Constitution reserves explicitly to the initiative of the Emperor alone. By this act they show how little they think of the sacredness of both constitutions and oaths of fidelity. MALAKOFF.

THE ST. CLAIR PAPERS.

Their Historical Value and Importance—Question as to Their Ownership.

As great interest has been excited relative to the papers of General ARTHUR ST. CLAIR, of Revolutionary fame, we give the following details relative to them, taken from the report of A. T. GOODMAN, Messenger of JOSEPH PERKINS, Agent of Governor HAYES, of Ohio:

"Agreeably to your request, I made a journey to Kansas, and examined the papers of the late ARTHUR ST. CLAIR, a Major-General in the Army of the Revolution, and Governor of the Northwestern Territory from 1787 until within a few months of the admission of Ohio into the Union as a State. A large portion of the papers are not in perfect condition. Perhaps one half of them are more or less mice eaten. These are not entirely useless, for in most instances the contents of the manuscripts can be deciphered. Some are stained, while others have become imperfect by natural wear and decay. Many are mere fragments, but such portions as remain may be of service in throwing light upon some interesting event in our national history. The remaining half are in fair condition.

HISTORICAL VALUE AND IMPORTANCE.

I had long known of the existence of the St. Clair papers, and from information received from time to time, was led to suppose that they were far more valuable than I found them to be. General ST. CLAIR, doubtless, left his manuscripts in perfect order, for he was a very methodical man, who carefully preserved everything that would tend to throw light upon his military career. The large number of military letters written by him during the revolution, copies of which are in the collection, show how jealous he was of his own fame, while the almost numberless manuscripts concerning the two most unfortunate events in his somewhat checkered career prove how anxious he was that his name should go to posterity, without the stigmas cast upon his reputation as a military man. I refer, of course, to his evacuation of Ticonderoga in 1777, and his disastrous defeat by the Indians in Darke County, Ohio, Nov. 4, 1791. Long and detailed accounts of these affairs in ST. CLAIR's handwriting exist among the papers. Many of the papers have been given away. A large number of important letters were sent to the Pittsburg Sanitary Fair, held in 1864; a few were donated to the Cincinnati Historical Society, and others found their way into the collections of autograph hunters.

THE REVOLUTIONARY CORRESPONDENCE.

These papers have been placed in four very large volumes, and, unless destroyed by fire, will probably be safe for centuries to come. In a historical point of view they are invaluable. Though the letters are in very bad condition, they contain a mass of matter pertaining to our war of independence, which cannot fail to be of service to the historian. It is really a pity that better care has not been taken of them. Many letters written by WASHINGTON, HANCOCK, REED, and other patriots of the Revolutionary era, are almost entirely eaten up by the mice. Those which are in good condition have considerable value as marketable autographs.

MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS.

Among these will be found an imperfect diary, kept by ST. CLAIR during the campaign of 1791; also an autobiography of his life and services; copies of his petitions to Congress and State Legislatures asking for aid; numerous manuscripts relating to his military history, and other documents, all of importance to a biographer of St. CLAIR.

TITLE.

Mr. R. S. GRAHAM, of Kansas, holds the papers as administrator of the estate of ROBERT GRAHAM, late of Atchison, deceased. But his right to them, I understand, is disputed by a granddaughter of St. CLAIR, now residing in Westmoreland County, Penn. The facts in the case, as near as I have been able to ascertain them, are as follows:

General ST. CLAIR died in 1818 at the house of his daughter, Mrs. LOUISA ROBB. He left no will, for the reason he had nothing to leave. The papers remained with Mrs. ROBB until her death, which occurred in 1840. Mrs. ROBB had six children, and the papers at her decease were taken by her daughter, Mrs. ROBERT GRAHAM. Mrs. ROBB made no will. Mrs. GRAHAM died about eight years ago, and the papers remained in the hands of her husband, ROBERT GRAHAM, until his death, which occurred in January last. His administrator now seeks to dispose of them. Mrs. MARY L. WINELAND, of Youngstown, Westmoreland, County, Penn., is the only surviving child of Mrs. LOUISA ROBB, and claims she has frequently made efforts to obtain the papers from the GRAHAMS, but without success. She is a grandchild of General ST. CLAIR. The GRAHAMS are wealthy, while Mrs. WINELAND is in humble circumstances. It remains for the Courts to settle the matter in dispute, for, until it is settled, it would be unsafe to purchase the papers. Whenever the legal owner is ascertained, efforts should be made to secure them.

The Grave of Helen Walker.

As most of our readers are aware, the author of *Waverley* erected a handsome tombstone in the romantic churchyard of Irongrey over the grave of Hele nWalker, the prototype of the imaginary Jeanie Deans in perhaps one of the greatest of his fictions, *The Heart of Mid-Lothian*. It is sad to hear that the bases of the uprights or supporting pillars at either end of the tombstone have been ruthlessly chipped and broken, (the pieces being taken away,) evidently by some selfish and soulless relic hunters who may have visited the grave of the humble heroine.

TELEGRAMS.

Improved Position of Lopez and His Army.

The Martial Law of the Past in Force in Spain.

POLITICAL TROUBLES IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Railroad Accident on the Connecticut River Railroad.

SOUTH AMERICA.

More Rumors and Reports Concerning the Wars.

LONDON, Saturday, July 24.

Dates from Rio Janeiro to June 26 are at hand. President LOPEZ was in the mountains in a strong position, with 5,000 men. The revolution in Uruguay continued. President BATTLE had marched into the interior again to meet General CARABELLO, who was at the head of the insurgent forces.

SPAIN.

The Martial Law of 1821 Revived.

MADRID, Saturday, July 24.

The Government has issued a decree reviving and putting in force the martial law of April, 1821.

AUSTRIA.

Disapproval of the Project to Abolish the Embassies at Minor European Capitals.

VIENNA, Saturday, July 24.

In the Reichsrath the Committee on the Budget have reported against abolishing the Embassies at Rome and minor European capitals.

BAVARIA.

Marriages of Bavarians in the United States—Proposed New Law.

MUNICH, Bavaria, Saturday, July 24.

The Ministry and prominent members of the Bavarian Diet have pledged themselves to support a bill, based on negotiations with Herr RASTER, the Bavarian Consul at Chicago, recognizing as valid all the legal bearings of marriages of Bavarians in the United States without the previous consent of the Home Government. But the right of Bavarian citizenship is not to be immediately accorded to the wife, if an alien, by reason of her marriage.

CUBA.

Indorsement of De Rodas' Policy—Return of General Letona to Spain.

HAVANA, Saturday, July 24.

General PUELLO has issued a proclamation to the inhabitants of Puerto Principe, in which he declares his intention of acting according to, and enforcing Captain-General DE RODAS' programme of policy, summed up in the words, "Spain—justice—morality."

General LETONA has left Puerto Principe, and will embark on a Spanish steamer probably for Spain.

The rebels have destroyed a bridge on the Nuevitas Railroad, near Puerto Principe.

CALIFORNIA.

The Congressional Committee and Senator Hendricks in San Francisco—The Grand Army of the Republic Meeting—Miscellaneous.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, July 24.

The Congressional Committee of Ways and Means arrived from Portland, Oragon, *via* Victoria, this morning. They leave for the East on Monday next, visiting the Virginia City and White Pine silver mines *en route*.

Senator HENDRICKS was met at the steamer last night by the members of the Democratic State Central Committee and escorted to the hotel, where he was serenaded. He was introduced to the people by Senator CASSERLY, but merely thanked the audience, declining to make a speech.

Captain JOSEPH SUTTON, a well known commander in the service of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, died in this city yesterday.

The Annual Convention of the Grand Army of the Republic of California was held here yesterday. Delegates representing twelve posts were present. Each post reports a large increase in membership and a healthy financial condition.

The French gunboat *Lamothe Pignette* arrived from Victoria last night.

The steamer *Colorado* arrived from Panama this morning.

ANOTHER RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

A Train Thrown from the Track on the Connecticut River Railroad—Three Men Injured.

SPRINGFIELD, Saturday, July 24.

A passenger train on the Connecticut River Railroad ran off the track north of Holyoke this morning. Three persons were hurt, none of them passengers, however. HENRY H. SNOW, the engineer, had one leg badly broken, and AMOS MOSHER, the fireman, and FRANK KINGSLEY, a brakesman, were slightly injured. The engine was completely wrecked. As soon as the news of the accident was received here, a special train with surgeons on board went up the road to render relief.

Forgery in Philadelphia—Sharp Operations.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Saturday, July 24.

This afternoon a man sold a forged city warrant for $233 to a broker in Third-street, received a check for the amount and left. Five minutes afterward the forgery was discovered, and the clerk ran to the bank to stop payment of the check, and finding that it had not been presented, laid in wait until the bank closed, expecting the forger to come. Meantime the forger had stepped across the street from the place where he sold the warrant to another broker, and sold the check for gold, and disappeared. The name of the operator is unknown.

Railway Enterprises—The Trans-Continental Convention to be Held in Oswego.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Saturday, July 24.

A communication received by the Mayor from Portland, Me., suggesting that Oswego be the place for holding the Trans-Continental Railway Convention, was laid before the Board of Trade to-day. The call for the Convention will be issued soon. All the leading railroads from the Pacific coast to Newfoundland will be represented.

Caving in of a Sandbank on the Central Railroad—Several Men Injured.

UTICA, N. Y., Saturday, July 24.

The sandbank on the branch of the Central Railroad at Ilion caved in this morning, between 8 and 9 o'clock, and buried several workmen. One is still supposed to be beneath the sand. The others were rescued more or less injured, one of them, DAVID SULLIVAN, of this city, it is feared fatally.

Tennessee Politics—Stokes Indorsed by Secretary Boutwell.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Saturday, July 24.

The *State Journal* published this afternoon a letter from Mr. BOUTWELL, Secretary of the Treasury, to Mr. STOKES, in which he says he is greatly interested in STOKES' success, believing that the future political character and general prosperity of Tennessee depend largely upon the continuance of the Republican Party in power. He regards the supporters of STOKES as the true Republican Party of Tennessee, and condemns the Republican supporters of SENTER because they are allied with the enemies of the Republican Party.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Political Excitement in Charleston—Collision Between the New and the Old Collector—The Latter and His Subordinates Arrested.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Saturday, July 24.

Much excitement prevails among the two wings of the Republican Party here. Dr. MACKEY, the late Collector, leads the native wing, which includes the mass of the colored voters, while Senator SAWYER, Congressman BOWEN, and GEO. W. CLARK, the newly-appointed Collector in place of MACKEY, head the Northern element. The removal of MACKEY has intensified the bitterness between the two factions. On Thursday last CLARK called on MACKEY and presented his commission, demanding instant possession of the Collector's office. MACKEY refused to vacate until he had taken inventories of public property and received receipts from CLARK, but promised to make the transfer on the 31st inst. CLARK insisted on immediate surrender, which being refused, he entered MACKEY's office, and attempted to act as Collector, whereupon he was forcibly ejected by MACKEY's subordinates. Yesterday afternoon MACKEY and other Custom-house officers were arrested at the instance of CLARK on a charge of assault and obstructing an officer of the revenue, and were bound over to answer before the United States Commissioner on Monday. During the hearing of the case, CLARK, with a posse of thirty men, forced his way into the Custom-house, and took possession, which he still retains. The partisans of CLARK attempted to serenade Messrs. SAWYER and BOWEN last night, but the colored Republicans rallied in large numbers and prevented the serenade, charging the procession and capturing its flag, which they carried in triumph to MACKEY at his residence. The colored Republicans bitterly denounce the action of the Administration in removing MACKEY, and declare that CLARK, the new Collector, is a traitor to the Radical Party.

A Political Fight at Upper Three Runs—Two Men Killed.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Saturday, July 24.

A political fracas occurred at Upper Three Runs, Barnwell District, S. C., to-day, in which two men were killed and several wounded. The affair was confined to whites.

Drowning of Four Young People in Auburn, Me.

LEWISTON, Me., Saturday, July 25.

Two Misses TURNER, of Charlestown, Mass., visiting in Auburn, and two sons of Rev. Mr. LIBBY, of Auburn, were drowned in Lake Auburn this afternoon. They were out in a row boat, which sunk. Two other persons in the boat escaped.

Fire in Wilmington, N. C.—Loss, $25,000.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Saturday, July 24.

At 9:30 o'clock to-night a destructive fire broke out in the large spirit-barrel manufactory of STRASS & RICE, destroying the entire stock, machinery, &c. The loss will amount to $25,000. Insured in the Atlantic, of Baltimore, Liverpool and London, Globe, and other companies, for $9,500. The fire was the result of an accident.

Death of an Old Slave-Catcher.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, July 24.

GEORGE F. ALBERTI, who acquired great notoriety here as a slave-catcher under the old Fugitive Slave law, died recently in this city, aged 79 years.

Crop Reports—The Weather in the South.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Saturday, July 24.

The crop reports from Southern Georgia and Florida are very cheering. Numerous specimens of the new crop have been received here.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Saturday, July 24.

It has been raining throughout this section for two days. The crops are doing well.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

BOSTON, Mass., July 24.—The dwelling of E. D. JORDAN, on Beacon-street, during the absence of the family, has been robbed of clothes and household articles, and two of the burglars, named FECKETT and LEARY, were arrested last night. The burglars attempted to complete the robbery, when the police appeared, and were fired upon, returning the fire without effect. The robbers made their escape.

READING, Penn., July 24.—GRIFF & MYERS' planing and sawing mill was burned this morning. The loss was from $6,000 to $10,000. The premises were partially insured.

CONCORD, N. H., July 24.—STEPHEN SANBORN, of Warner, aged 65 years, hung himself in his barn this morning. He was a very heavy man, weighing 275 pounds.

BOSTON, July 24.—THOMAS SHERWIN, for many years head master of the Boston English High School, died suddenly, of heart disease, at his residence in Dedham, last evening.

QUEBEC, Canada, July 24.—Hon. ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, Postmaster-General, sailed for Europe to-day in the steamship *Peruvian*.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, Va., July 24.—F. F. Jones, a wealthy citizen at Liberty Mills, Ind., dropped dead in a saloon here last night from heart disease.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 24.—Six fast horses have arrived here from Western Pennsylvania to participate in the August trot. Sixty horses are now stabled at the driving park and are training.

CANTON, N. Y., July 24.—MARY HARVEY, a young woman in the employ of Mr. VAN HORNE, a farmer, three miles from this village, was found dead this morning. She had committed suicide by taking strychine. The cause is not known.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 24.—Officer KEELER today arrested THOMAS MORRIS, charged with stealing clothing from CHARLES F. MARTIN, at Hyde Park, on Wednesday night.

An Informal Reception to Breckinridge in Cleveland.

From the Cleveland Plaindealer, July 22.

General JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE left the city for Cincinnati at 7 P. M. Wednesday evening. He was driven through the city by Mr. ARTHUR HUGHES, an old personal friend. They visited the Water Cure, a place that Mr. BRECKINRIDGE visited in days of yore, to call upon old acquaintances. A call at the house of Mr. DANIEL RHODES concluded the drive. During the evening a number of callers visited the General at the Weddell, where an informal reception was held in the ladies' ordinary. He was introduced to men of all parties, and the conversation was confined entirely to social topics. It is stated that the only thing said having any bearing on the past was a remark from him, in reply to something that had been said about his hair turning gray, "that he had lived almost a century within the past ten years." The General came down from the Lake Superior country on the *Northern Light*, Captain MURCH, which arrived on Wednesday. Among the passengers were Hon. HIRAM WALBRIDGE and Lord Mayor BARRINGTON, of Dublin. The latter left at Marquette to go overland to Chicago. General BRECKINRIDGE will spend part of to-day (Thursday) in Cincinnati, and will then proceed to Lexington, Ky., this evening.

Flower Sent from New-York to San Francisco.

From the Sacramento Union, July 14.

J. R. BROWN, freight agent of the Central Pacific Railroad, in this city, yesterday received a package inclosing a rose plucked in Central Park, June 24, attached to which was a slip bearing the sentence, "New-York sends *flower* to San Francisco"—a burlesque on the Eastern enthusiasm over California productions sent to the States by rail. The agent of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad, at Quincy, Ill., forwarded it, with a few poetic lines, to the "Gentlemen and boys, or *vice versa*," of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, requesting them to "pass it around." The Hannibal, &c., people added a few words of greeting, and forwarded it to the agent of the St. Joseph and Council Bluffs Railroad at Omaha, who united thereto a sentiment in prose, the "poet of the Company being sick," and in turn sent the rose and its accompanying documents to the Union Pacific agent at Omaha, who poetised neatly but briefly, and transferred the papers to Wells, Fargo & Co.'s agent at Promontory, who mounted his Pegasus and wrote an appropriate stanza or two, which done, he forwarded the package of papers and accompanying floral testimonial to J. R. BROWN, of this city, as stated above. We understand that a gentleman now connected with the Central Pacific Railroad, who is fully competent to take the matter in hand, will furnish a few verses as Sacramento's contribution, with which addition the collection of poetic fancies will be forwarded to the Central Pacific freight agent at San Francisco, T. HOAMER.

WASHINGTON.

Virginia Politics—Advice of Wells Men—Currency Statement—Miscellaneous.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 24.

An Ohio politician who went down into Virginia before election and made speeches for WELLS, returned here this evening. Since the election he has been traveling through the State, and meeting many of the most prominent men of both political organizations. He says such men as ALEXANDER RIVES, JOHN D. BALDWIN, A. H. H. STUART, Major SUTHERLAND, General WICKAM and other native Republicans, all advise a friendly course on the part of Northern Republicans toward Governor WALKER, and express the belief that his election may be made the means of building up the party down there, which will bring forward a better class of men in sympathy with the Administration than those controlling things in some other Southern States. He speaks of LEWIS, elected Lieutenant-Governor, as a Republican in every sense of the term, and as having faith in WALKER. He thinks BALDWIN or SUTHERLAND will be one of the Senators, and says there is general indisposition to electing any Northern man to that position.

CURRENCY STATEMENT.

The amount of fractional currency from the printing division of the Treasury during the week ending to-day is $126,000.

Shipments to the Assistant Treasurer at New-York	$10,000
To Philadelphia	55,300
United States Depository at Buffalo	15,000
United States Depository at Louisville	25,000
United States Depository at Pittsburg	25,000
United States Depository at Chicago	25,000
United States Depository at Cincinnati	10,000
To national banks	33,270
The Treasurer holds as security for national banks for circulation	342,915,700
For public deposits	22,244,500
Mutilated bank notes burned during the week	204,527
Total amount burned heretofore	15,026,144
Bank currency issued for bills delivered during the week	75,440
Total amount issued for bills destroyed heretofore	14,800,848
Actual amount outstanding at this date	290,679,048
Fractional currency redeemed and destroyed during the week	290,200

THE OPERATION OF DISTILLERIES.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue to-day, in reply to questions submitted to him from Richmond, Va., says that under section one of the act of April 10, 1869, a party owning a distillery or distilling apparatus erected prior to the 20th of July, 1868, situate on a tract of land held under a lease or other evidence of title, less than fee simple, and of which lease he is the owner, may be permitted to operate such distillery whether such leasehold estate was created prior to July 20, 1868, or not, if the fee simple to such lot or tract of land is vested in persons who are minors at the time of his making application to be permitted to operate such distillery; but in such case, the party so applying much give such bonds as the Commissioner in his discretion sees fit to accept. The object of the provisions of section 1, as above stated, is because of the incapacity of the minor in whom the fee is vested to give consent, and that no consent having been given whereby the fee might in any contingency become valid, because affected by the occupation, therefore the claims of the Government can in no way prejudice the rights of the minor to the fee in the land.

CANCELING REVENUE STAMPS.

Commissioner DELANO has appointed a Commission of five gentlemen from his Bureau to examine and report upon all instruments or contrivances for canceling revenue stamps. The instruments will be left with the Stationery Clerk at the Internal Revenue Office, and must be presented on or before the 1st of September next.

ARMY.

By order of the War Department the following-named officers of the infantry service left out in the consolidation and not heretofore assigned to duty, are attached to the following regiments, and will report in person to their Colonels for assignment to duty with such companies as they may order. The names will be accounted for on company and regimental rolls as temporarily attached, but should any of these officers have been heretofore assigned to duty by Department Commanders they will report to the regimental commanders by letter, and continue at their posts unless relieved by the Department Commander: W. L. Foulk, late Thirty-sixth Infantry, is attached to the First Infantry; Charles B. Hall, late Twenty-eighth Infantry, is attached to the First Infantry; Henry Romeyn, late Thirty-seventh Infantry, attached to the Third Infantry; Wm. R. Bowine, late Forty-second Infantry, attached to the Sixth Infantry; G. T. Cook, late Sixth Infantry, assigned to the Sixth Infantry; John Carland, late Sixth Infantry, assigned to the Sixth Infantry; James A. Haughey, late Thirty-sixth Infantry, assigned to the Seventh Infantry; L. M Hughes, do.; T. B. Robinson, late Eighth Infantry, assigned to the Eighth Infantry; Paul Harwood, late Twenty-seventh Infantry, assigned to the Ninth Infantry; William Stephenson, do.; George F. Foote, late Ninth Infantry, to Ninth Infantry; J. L. Shepherd, late Thirty-second Infantry, to Twelfth Infantry; Sheldon Guthrie, late Thirty-second Infantry, to Twelfth Infantry; Samuel Craig, late Twenty-fifth, to Eighteenth Infantry; Stephen O'Connor, late Eighth Infantry, to Twenty-second Infantry. Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel A. Mordecai, Ordnance Department, is relieved from duty at West Point and assigned to Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois. Captain A. E. Bates, Second Cavalry, and First Lieutenant A. M. Mitchell, Fourth Artillery, are ordered to duty at West Point.

An Ecclesiastical Trial in Canada—The Employment of Evangelistic Agents.

From the Montreal Witness, July 23.

The Presbytery of Guelph, in connection with the Canada Presbyterian Church, at their late session, considered the case of Rev. J. K. SMITH, charged with preaching unsound doctrine, and with practices contrary to the rules and standards of the Church. The specific charges made against him were the following, viz: Holding that the unconverted are not to use the means of grace, such as reading the Scriptures, attending ordinances, praying to God and singing the psalms; teaching that God's sovereign design of saving some sinners can be frustrated and rendered null by human agency; practicing the use of unauthorized hymns in public worship; denouncing the character and preaching of other ministers of the Church as sending souls to hell while going to hell themselves; admitting unauthorized persons of both sexes to preach in his church, some of whom had no connection with any church; teaching that man can believe of himself, and that every sinner that hears the Word receives also the power to believe. A great many witnesses both lay and clerical were examined, and the Presbytery, after hearing Mr. SMITH in explanation, acquitted him of the charges brought against him, declaring their confidence in the soundness of his teaching. At the same time they felt convinced that the teaching of parties addressing the people in Mr. SMITH's church was of a nature to convey erroneous impressions, and they reiterated the caution uttered by the late Synod in its deliverance in regard to the employment of evangelistic agents.

Reported Outrageous Cruelty on a Naval Vessel.

From the Boston Journal, July 23.

The negro sailors arrested at Portsmouth, N. H., for robbing the Surgeon of the steamer *Pawnee*, have been released, having signed over enough of their pay to cover the Surgeon's loss. TURNER, who is supposed to be the leader of the thieves, came to Portsmouth from Boston on the 20th, and was immediately arrested by the Police. He states that, being suspected of the theft at sea, he was hung up by his wrists to make him confess. In order to be relieved from his sufferings he falsely accused a white sailor named PATRICK O'BRIEN of being his accomplice. O'BRIEN, who has always borne a good character, protested his innocence, but was hung up by his wrists for three full days and nights, until the irons cut into the bones of his wrists and his arms were completely paralysed. TURNER, in the meantime, regretted his false statement, and contradicted it, but this had no effect on the treatment of O'BRIEN, who was nearly dead when he arrived at Portsmouth, where he is now in the Naval Hospital. It is said that one or both of his arms must be amputated to save his life. Such, substantially, is the story told by both the Portsmouth papers. We trust that it is greatly exaggerated.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

HEROES.

In rich Virginian woods
The scarlet creeper reddens over graves,
Among the solemn trees enlooped with vines;
Heroic spirits haunt the solitudes—
The noble souls of half a million braves—
Amid the murmurous pines.

Ah! who is left behind,
Earnest and eloquent, sincere and strong,
To consecrate their memories with words
Not all unmeet?—with fitting dirge and song
To chant a requiem purer than the wind
And sweeter than the birds?

Here—though all seems at peace,
The placid, measureless sky serenely fair,
The laughter of the breeze among the leaves,
The bars of sunlight slanting through the trees,
The reckless wild flowers blooming everywhere,
The grasses' delicate sheaves,—

Natheless each breeze that blows,
Each tree that trembles to its leafy head
With nervous life, revives within our mind,
Tender as flowers of May, the thoughts of those
Who lie beneath the living beauty, dead—
Beneath the sunshine, blind.

For brave dead soldiers these:
Blessings and tears of aching thankfulness,
Soft flowers for their graves in wreaths enwove—
The odorous lilac of dear memories,
The heroic blossoms of the wilderness
And the rich rose of love.

But who has sung their praise
Not less illustrious, who are living yet?
Armies of heroes, satisfied to pass
Calmly, serenely from the whole world's gaze
And cheerfully accept, without regret,
Their old life as it was,

With all its petty pain,
Its irritating littleness and care;
They who have scaled the mountain, with content
Sublime descend to live upon the plain;
Steadfast as though they breathed the mountain air
Still, whereso'er they went.

They who were brave to act,
And rich enough their action to forget—
Who, having filled their day with chivalry,
Withdraw, and keep their simpleness intact,
And all unconscious add more lustre yet
Unto their victory.

On the broad Western plains
Their patriarchal life they live anew—
Hunters as mighty as the men of old;
Or harvesting the plenteous yellow grains,
Gathering ripe vintage of dusk branches blue,
Or working mines of gold;

Or toiling in the town,
Armed against hindrance, weariness, defeat,
With dauntless purpose not to swerve or yield,
And calm, defiant strength: they struggle on,
As sturdy and as valiant in the street
As in the camp and field.

And those condemned to live,
Maimed, helpless, lingering still through suffering years—
May they not envy now the restful sleep
Of the dear fellow-martyrs they survive?
Not o'er the dead, but over these, your tears,
O brothers! ye may weep.

New-England fields I see—
The lovely, cultured landscape, waving grain,
Wide haughty rivers and pale English skies;
And lo! a farmer ploughing busily,
Who lifts a swart face, looks upon the plain.
I see in his frank eyes

The hero's soul appear.
Thus in the common fields and streets they stand:
The light that on the past and distant gleams
They cast upon the present and the near,
With antique virtues from some mystic land
Of knightly deeds and dreams.

—*Lippincott's Magazine, for August.*

BEHIND A SOFA.

From the Argosy.

I like to creep away into corners and hide myself with the fold of a curtain or half-open door, or behind one of the great painted fire-screens, or in the shadow of the tallest furniture. There I have odd little fancies all to myself, and wish things and dream things which nobody knows anything about. For I am different from all the rest; my parents are tall and handsome, and Louise is the prettiest girl I ever saw. Then my brother Harry, who was killed in the Indian Mutiny, was like a prince in a fairy story, so brave and beautiful. But I! I am small and feeble. I cannot run or wrestle, and there is something growing on my shoulders which keeps me from standing straight, and they call me deformed. I shall never grow any more; strangers think me nine or ten years old, but when I count the years from the date in the family Bible, I find I am sixteen. People always speak kindly to me, with a great pity in their eyes, and once in a while I pity myself, but not often. I like to be this queer little figure. Louise is like the lovely ladies in legends and ballads, and I am like the imps and dwarfs; when I read about them I look at myself in the mirror, and make grimaces, and whirl over on one hand and then on the other, till Louise looks distressed and begs me to stop. Being what I am, of course I don't often go anywhere, except in Summer when we leave town; and nobody makes me do anything, so I roam all over the house, and read, and lie with my eyes shut for day-dreams, and I am merry and happy almost all the time. I wish I were only six inches high, what fun I would have in the world! Then when we are in the country, I could ride on the birds' backs, and down in the woods I could sit astride of the great lush toad-stools, and drink from acorn-cups,—or by the sea-shore, I fancy I could launch a nautilus and sail away like any grim little sprite. However, to be four feet high has its advantages.

When Harry was wounded, and lay in the hospital, knowing he must die, he wrote a long letter to my father and mother, full of grief, and comfort, too; and then he told them a thing which surprised them greatly. How he was engaged to marry a girl in a town in which they had been quartered. How sweet and lovely she was, and how desolate she would be now; and he wanted them to send for her and to love her like a daughter. I clapped my hands at that. I like to have people do things to interest me; and the idea of poor Harry falling in love! for I know very well what love is: I have read the "Faery Queen" all through, and a great many romances. And some time ago I began a sly watch over Louise, on account of a certain Philip Rayburn coming to the house very often.

But about Harry's lady-love. My mother does not like strangers very well, but being for Harry's sake made a difference, and my father urged the plan. As for Louise, it seemed as if she could not be eager enough for the coming of this Miss Emily Grey, she was so determined to cherish and love her. For my part, as home is all the real world there is for me, I like to have as many characters in it as possible. So when we heard that Emily Grey was coming to England, we invited her to stay with us.

She would not come at once. She was timid, it seemed; or perhaps, Harry being dead, she would rather avoid his household. But Louise pleaded for her, and wrote her a great many loving letters, and at last Emily came.

Emily came. The first evening when they brought her into the parlor, I was lying under the table with my head on a hassock, thinking about the Old Man of the Sea in the *Arabian Nights*, and wishing I had been one of the genii in those days. But when Emily entered, I forgot everything else, and peered out from under the table-cover at her. What a dainty little lady she was! so pale and slight, she made me think of frail, fluttering, yellow butterflies; partly, I suppose, because of her yellow curls, which fell all over her shoulders when Louise took away her hat and shawl. Her eyes were wide and pale and blue, her cheeks were colorless, and she had a frightened, deprecating way of looking up, even after my stately mamma had embraced her. But Louise kept about her, and cheered her, and talked to her, till she began to look brighter. Louise was so different, such a darling "nut-brown mayde," with honest, dark eyes and rosy cheeks, and lips always ready to smile. Louise is my beauty.

My father and mother went out after a while, and Louise still talked to her guest, while I lay very contentedly on the floor, all curled up just where I could see all that passed without turning my head. Louise went to an *étagère* at the other end of the room to get a little picture of Harry, and I idly kept watch of Emily. That moment she interested me; her wide, pale eyes narrowed and grew intense, she cast a quick, furtive glance after Louise, and around the room, curving her little white neck, and a strange, bright smile flitted over her lips. I thought instantly of Coleridge's *Geraldine* with the evil eye, and just for fun I lifted the table-cover and put my head and shoulders out so that she could see me. I am afraid I grinned at her. She shrieked and flung her hands before her face. Louise came running back, and asked what had frightened her.

"Oh!" she whispered, "such a dreadful face peered at me from under the table! There it is again!" and she shuddered.

"Charles!" exclaimed Louise, looking around, "come out, you naughty boy, and speak to Miss Grey. It's only my brother Charlie, our pet. He is full of freaks. One never knows where he is."

Emily Grey looked at me like the saddest and sweetest little creature that ever lived, as I went up to her, and she reached out her small white hand to me, and said, in a low, musical voice, "So this is dear Charlie. I have heard of him. We will be friends, won't we?"

"Will you tell me stories?" I asked. She laughed merrily.

"Yes, heaps of them, child."

"Did you love Harry?" I asked again.

She shivered at that, and looked imploringly at Louise.

"Charlie, you are unkind," said Louise, reproachfully.

"Well, then, I won't ask her if she loved Harry. I'll go off and read my book of hobgoblins."

"O no! don't be vexed, Charlie," said Emily, with great sweetness. "Stay by me, and I will tell you a story." So I stopped, and she told me a senseless story of two girls who went to school. When I saw it wasn't going to amount to anything, I started to leave her.

"I don't like that," I said, "I like witch stories."

"Ah!" she replied, smiling, "perhaps this will be better." And then she told me a story of an old witch who had a throne down in the slime of the sea, with a string of bones around her neck, and a toad perched on each shoulder. And this witch bought souls, and gave people power over hearts in exchange.

"That was a good story!" I said at the end.

"And now, dear Charlie, go to bed," Louise directed. So I kissed my pretty sister's hand and glided off.

Emily very soon learned to be perfectly at home with us. She seemed to wind herself about the hearts of my father and mother, and as for Louise—Louise would have walked over plowshares to do her service. I liked her about half the time, and the other half I felt like teasing her. She would grow so white and terrified when I sprang out at her from behind curtains or doors. More than ever I wished that I had fairy power, to change myself into all sorts of shapes,—a tiny flea to hop into her ear, a yellow snake to twine myself with her curls, a mouse to run over her pillow, or an elf in her desk to open her letters! She was such an absurd coward. But being four feet high, and not a fairy, I could only find my wicked pleasure in annoying her by constant surveillance and sudden starts. She seemed afraid to be angry with me, and never exposed me. Perhaps her conscience made her uneasy, for my dear innocent-hearted Louise never was startled or terrified by her dwarf Charlie's tricks.

O, slender, willowy Emily, yellow-haired Emily, my brother's darling! why were you not all Louise dreamed you, pure-hearted and true, sorrowing and loving? My father treated her as another daughter, and declared she could never leave us; my mother gradually came to consult her exquisite taste in all little matters which Louise formerly decided. And at last they even insisted on her putting off the badge of her fidelity to Harry,—her mourning,—despite the sad little shake of her head in remonstrance.

"She shall not make a nun of herself," exclaimed my father.

"My heart will be in mourning all the time," she whispered to Louise; and Louise kissed her.

"Spring came, and our mother commenced house-cleaning on a grand scale; every room was visited, scoured and painted, and the furniture rearranged. How she made the servants fly about! Every one wished it well at an end; every one but me; I found too much fun in it. I rolled over on mattresses; made nests to curl myself up in among heaps of blankets; revelled in hidden relics brought to light; perched myself on cupboard shelves; read *Gulliver's Travels* undisturbed in the pantry by a jar of sweetmeats; and a dozen times nearly tripped up our portly butler as he was carrying loaded trays up stairs. When the raid extended to the sitting-rooms, I found unanticipated pleasure. The statuettes of bronze and marble had always looked at each other so unmoved from their different corners that it provoked me. I had read somewhere in a German story of a house where the China figures of a shepherdess and a chimney-sweep made love to each other when no one was in the room, and finally ran off together. I was always hoping something of the kind might happen in our art collection, and now, when all the casts and figures were set down in a crowd on the great centre-table, it really seemed as if they could not keep silence. At night, when every one had gone to their rooms, a whim seized me to creep softly down stairs, and peep into the drawing-room to see what was going on among the bronzes and marbles. The moonlight lay across the table, and Clytie unchanged never breathed or moved, though a bronze Pan made mute music on his pipes before her, as motionless as she. Faust did not kiss Marguerite; and Mercury, poised on one toe, did not catch at the chance to substitute the other foot. Altogether the assemblage was a failure. Have the fairies, then, never yet crossed the ocean from Germany?

There was a low hum of voices in the kitchen below; so, disappointed in my miracle-seeking, I thought I would slip down stairs, and see what was going on so late. The butler, the cook and the chambermaid each stood, candle in hand, lingering over some dispute.

"Well, leastways," said the butler, "Miss Emily have a very sweet manner, and that's all I know."

"She have her own way, that's what she have!" said the cook.

"Hum!" interrupted Kitty, "she makes cold chills run 'over me. She's winding 'em all about her two little fingers, and she has the evil eye for certain. Mind you, she brings no good!"

Next morning, as I met Emily on the staircase, I stopped her, and looked straight up at her face.

"What's the matter now, Charlie?" she asked, with a toss of her yellow curls.

"I want to see your eyes; please look at me."

"What for?" she demanded, without meeting my glance.

"Kitty says you have the evil eye for certain. What does she mean, Emily?" I asked, mischievously.

"I should think, Charlie, you might know by this time that what servants mean is not of the slightest importance." And she moved haughtily by me.

A week after Kitty was dismissed. Louise pleaded for her in vain. She had lived with us for six years, and I asked my mother what fault she had committed.

"Emily has discovered her in some dishonesty," mother said, quietly. "I don't know what I should do without Emily."

Evidently Emily was quite usurping Louise's place, but Lou didn't seem to mind, and loved her just as well. One day I asked Lou if she wasn't jealous. She blushed brightly, and said, with a shy smile, "Why, Charlie, if I should ever be leaving home, you know, I should feel so much better to have my place filled, so that they would not miss me!"

"I should miss you! I should miss you!" I exclaimed, clinging to her and half crying. She bent and kissed me.

"My darling boy, do you think I should not take you with me? We will never be parted, Charlie. I could not bear any one to take my place in your heart!"

I suppose when she spoke of leaving home, she was thinking of Philip Rayburn, for I had heard several little hints and whispers lately, which made me pretty sure that some things were settled between them; and he came to the house oftener than ever.

When the reception-rooms were all arranged again, my mother disposed the furniture differently, moving chairs and tables and sofas to quite different positions, Emily advising her. One great, richly-carved sofa, with a high antique back, she insisted should be placed transversely across a corner.

"It looks so much easier than to have it stiff and straight by the side of the wall," she said. I chuckled to myself, for I foresaw a rare hiding-place, which might remain unsuspected for a long time if I were careful; and the next chance I had, when no one was in the room, I collected a few things in that corner for private delectation. I put the softest hassock there, and a scotch plaid to lie on, one of my little chloroform bottles which I keep to smell at when I am nervous, and some of my favorite books. Of course I could not read in there, but just the laying my hand or my cheek on a volume makes it seem like a companion, and brings its contents all into my mind. Such a snug little triangle as I made of it, shaded and secluded entirely by the high back of ancient carving, and the only light which could reach me there must crawl along the carpet, under the damask and fringe. It was very satisfactory, and all my own secret.

Emily began to be invited everywhere; under mamma's chaperonage society received her with open arms; bouquets and cards of invitation kept our little waiter doing duty at all hours, and gentlemen made calls of an evening, inquiring especially for Miss Grey. My mother scolded her for receiving them so coolly, but despite the coldness, Emily infused some nameless charm into her manner which made them call again and again.

It was during these days that Louise and Philip had a falling out; why, I did not know, but some trouble there evidently was. Louise grew sad and constrained, but made no confidant of any one unless it was Emily. I would have cut my right hand off at any time to serve Louise, but she never asked me to serve her.

One day I heard her say to Emily, "You must see him when he comes this afternoon. I cannot. And, O! make him understand that I never could have written those dreadful letters, and tell him that I cannot see him till he has faith in me again. It would break my heart to see distrust in his eyes. O Emily!" And my bonny Louise bowed her head and wept.

It cut me to the heart, and I was so helpless to aid her! For the first time in my life I regretted my peculiar *physique*, for other brothers were expected to defend their sisters, and did it; but what could I, a poor dwarf, do to bold, athletic, handsome Philip Rayburn? I felt very ignominious, and crept away to my corner and my chloroform behind the sofa for consolation, and there fell asleep in my misery.

I awoke suddenly at last, hearing voices. I am always on the alert, and never startled into making a noise; so I lay perfectly still and quiet to hear what was going on. Emily Grey was talking to Philip Rayburn in her characteristic, low, sweet voice, and I could imagine just how her lovely pale face looked with its great, sad blue eyes, and her yellow curls floating over her shoulders.

"It puzzles me so," she said, hesitatingly; "I cannot bear to believe that Louis wrote them; and yet—what can I believe, Mr. Rayburn? O do not say you are sure of her guilt!"

"Miss Grey," said Philip, sternly, "your affection must not mislead you. The letters were sent from this house, and the writing is undeniably that of Louise. She is afraid to meet the one she has so deceived and injured. Do not let your kind heart excuse her too far, Miss Grey!"

Emily's voice trembled as she replied: "O, Mr. Rayburn, I cannot bear it! To deceive you—you who are so true and noble! She could not, indeed, she could not!"

Philip spoke in softer tones,—"You pity me, Emily? The world is not all false, then."

A moment's silence ensued. O, if I could only have peeped out at them unseen, for I certainly believe that Emily bent her graceful head over Philip's hand and wept upon it. I was fierce wih indignation, but perpectly collected. Perhaps the dwarf could help his darling, after all.

Presently Philip rose to go.

"I suppose, then, we shall not see you any more?" murmured Emily, plaintively. How I hated that false, plaintive murmur!

"Hardly again," he said gloomily. "And yet, Emily, I shall not wish to lose your friendship. In ten days I will call and inquire for you, and give into your hands the letters which I have received from Louise, and you can return them to her."

Then he went. As the street door closed after him, Emily threw herself down upon the sofa, and with her face in the pillows, muttered very low, "I love him, and I shall win him now. And yet, and yet, his heart will never be really mine. O cruel fate! Why was Louise ever born to spoil the only love I care for?"

And she writhed upon the sofa in her malice, till she seemed to me like some creature of olden time possessed by a demon within, which raved and tore. I lay hidden away in my corner, thinking deeply, with a volume pressed to my cheek.

What was Emily plotting against my sister? I began to believe her capable of any Borgia scheme, and resolved to spy upon her unremittingly, and foil her where I could. How low I breathed, lest she, so near me, should catch a sound. Twilight shadows crept into the room at length, and in them she floated away, and I presently emerged from my lurking-place. How I wished I were an invisible gnome to chase her, and haunt her, and find out all her dark deeds! But I had to content myself with smearing phosphorus all over my face, and meeting her with a horrible grin in the unlighted upper hall when she came out at the ringing of the tea-bell. It did my very heart good to see the white terror in her face as she crouched back in a corner to escape me. I had appointed myself a Nemesis to punish her, but she did not know that.

I had noticed that when Emily went out alone to walk without naming her destination, she was always absent three or four hours. And the next day bringing an occasion of this kind, as soon as she was safely down the steps I went straight to her room and looked all about it. The white bed, dainty and pure, the drooping curtains, the flowers, the books, were all correct and maidenly enough, but I was a detective for the nonce, and passed them carelessly by. A small desk-table fastened my attention; I attempted to lift the lid, but in vain; it was locked. Still, the key, with a blue ribbon attached, rested in the key-hole, and I tried to turn it to unlock the desk, but it would not move,—the wards did not fit. The key evidently was not put there to help prying fingers. The next thing to do was to find the right key, and to that end I glanced curiously about. The recent reading of Edgar Poe's strange analytical stories sharpened my perceptions to painful keenness. I threw myself down in Emily's easy chair, and leaned my head back in a position I had often seen her adopt. Then I narrowed my eyes and compressed my lips as she did when thoughtful, thinking that so, perhaps, mp mind might momentarily take the turn of hers, and give me some insight into the mode of concealment she would be likely to practice. With my head thus thrown back my eyes naturally fell upon the cornice above the long lace window curtains, and I distinctly saw, half hid by a projecting gilded grape-leaf, a bit of blue ribbon. Still keeping my features after Emily's fashion, the thought suggested itself to me how natural it would be to put blue ribbon on each of the two keys, that a spectator might never know that more than one was used. Full of excitement, I sprung from the chair, and taking the long gas-lighting rod which stood in the corner, I reached up and dislodged the bit of blue ribbon. As I expected, a key fell with it to the floor. With trembling fingers I tried it in the lock; it turned easily, and I lifted the lid. That way at last I discovered Emily's treachery. There, on sheets of paper, were words and sentences carefully written and rewritten dozens of times, in evident imitation of my sister's hand. Cleverly done too. I looked them over hastily, and found beneath two letters porporting to be from Louise to Philip Rayburn. I read them in a sort of delirious glee, for now I held the clew to the whole labyrinth in my hand. But what base letters! In them Louise was made to avow her falseness to Philip,—to confess that she never really loved him,—that all had been a pretty farce to conceal her passion for another; that remorse had seized her, and a determination to be honest at length; so now these letters begged him to set her free and to keep her secret.

A shallow plot indeed, which a few strgightforward words between the two would have set right at once; but Louise was proud and Philip pitiless. Emily hazarded much, and had so far won, depending on the pride and the pitilessness. Then the handwriting! It would have deceived my own parents; but I—I, the cunning dwarf—had fathomed the whole, and held the proofs in my hand. Then came the question, what to do with them? If I took them away with me, she would discover the loss at once, and take measures accordingly. Was the hour arrived for exposure? I thought not. I determined to leave the papers, trusting to that fatuous blindness which so often leads criminals to retain the damning proof of their guilt. The justice of romances suggested itself to my mind; you know the true will is always hidden somewhere undestroyed, the fatal letter always found, the deed or certificate lost for years, but not forever; and I felt sure these letters would wait for me. Was I not the servant of Nemesis? So I relocked the desk, lifted the true key with its bit of blue ribbon to its hiding-place behind the gilt grape-leaf again, and placed the false key with its bit of blue ribbon also in the lock. Then I crept away to think it all over.

In the hall I met my sweet, sad Louise, with that new look of desolateness in her face. I kissed my hand to her. She stopped instantly, and winding her dear arms about my neck said, softly, "You will always love me, won't you, Charlie?"

"Yes, I will, and every one else shall too!" I answered, stoutly, at which her smile was sadder than tears could have been, and she passed on.

You may be very sure I kept close watch of the yellow-haired Emily during the days which followed. Many a lone revery of hers had me for spectator, peering through a key-hole or the crack of a door, or with one eye bent on her from behind a curtain. I know her reveries meant mischief. One afternoon my defiance had its reward. My mother asked Emily if she would get her some violet silk when she went out, and Emily answered, sweetly, "I thought I should not go out this afternoon. I have a headache; but rather than disappoint you—"

Of course my mother interrupted her with an assurance that she should not think of letting her go. A little after I asked, just to see what she would say, "Will you buy me a little ivory skull this afternoon, Emily, if I give you the money? There's a man down an alley two streets off who carves such things."

"I'm not going out, Charlie," she answered, shortly.

Under these circumstances, I thought it best to be on guard in the drawing-room; so I went quietly down, climbed over the back of the antique sofa, and so down into my lurking place. There, with that horrible, fascinating book, "Frankenstein," under my head, I lay dreaming and waiting. Presently the door-bell rang, and Philip came, inquiring for Emily, only Emily. I heard her quick step on the staircase, and she glided into his arms—could it be that it was into his arms? A subtle instinct told me it was so. Philip's voice was changed from the old light tones, and there was no tenderness in it, though he called her "darling."

"Here in this package," he said, "which I wish you to return to Louise with my forgiveness. She will soon see her heartlessness has not destroyed my happiness," and he laughed bitterly.

"Dear Philip!" murmured Emily's false, sweet voice.

"Emily, you are the only true woman I know, after all. My life shall be devoted to you."

"And you love me, Philip?" she asked, longingly.

"You know my love's not worth much; such as it is now you may have it, Emily," and his tones were reckless. "Let us have it over at once. Can you be ready to-night at eleven?"

"Yes," she answered breathlessly.

"I will have a carriage here at that hour. When the clock strikes, you must come down to the door all ready. You will find me there, and I will carry you away at once. A pleasant surprise to Louise to-morrow morning to find her lover so easily consoled. She hardly knows how frequently we have met."

"Do not marry me only from pique!" said Emily, with a touch of sadness which was real, I think.

"I simply ask you, will you marry me, Emily?" was all his answer; and Emily said "Yes," without hesitation.

I did not want to come out and denounce them then and there; I had a better plan; so Philip went at last no wiser than he came, and Emily fled to her room, full of her plots; while I climbed up out of my ambush, and lay down as any one else might on the sofa, thinking my own thoughts. I wanted those letters now, quick, too—how could I secure them? I could think of no opportunity till tea-time, unless fortune favored. Fortune did favor about an hour after, for a young lady in silk and velvet came to call on Miss Grey. As the servant hesitated, not having received instructions, I called out from the drawing-room. "Emily is at home; she is up in her home. I'll call her."

So the young lady swept in and took a seat. In high glee I went up to Emily's room and rapped on the door.

"Emily, there's Flora McFlimsey down in the drawing-room to see you!"

"Tell her I'm not at home Charlie."

"O, but I can't, Emily; I have already told her you were up stairs, and I would call you."

"Then I suppose I must go down!" she said, in a tone of vexation, and came out, carefully closing and locking her door after her. So much the better! I knew another way to reach her room,—by going through my mother's, and mother had gone herself for her violet silk, so there was no danger of being waylaid. This plan succeeded, and I stepped boldly into the pretty chamber, where a subtle perfume of heliotrope pervaded the air. Emily had laid out all her dresses on the bed, and her trunk was open. I wondered if she would have the effrontery to send for it some time. But my business was with letters, not dresses, so I sought the little desk-table; the true key was in the lock this time, and in a moment I possessed myself of the fatal documents. How fortunate that Flora came just at that time, for it might be that Emily was about unlocking that desk to destroy the papers! My heart beat fast with excitement as I left the room again, by the same way that I entered, and hastened to my own little den, a flight above, bolting my door after me.

Then I sat down and wrote a letter to Philip Rayburn, telling him all I had heard, and all that I had done, inclosing the sheets of paper as proofs. I felt very manly at last, so to vindicate my sister's truth; and it made me smile to be able to write that I expected him to apologize fully to Louise, and after that never to darken our doors again. I finished the letter, sealed it, coaxed the butler to deliver it at once into Mr. Rayburn's hands, and had ten minutes to compose myself before Emily politely attended her visitor to the door. Then she flew up to her room again.

My spirits ran so high I could hardly keep from shouting my secret aloud. I found Louise sitting lonesomely in her chamber, like "Mariana in the moated grange," and I kissed her hand again and again, telling her I would set everything right, while she looked at me half-frightened, and wholly puzzled. Then I imitated an Indian war-whoop at Emily's keyhole, and as it grew darker lay in wait for her behind an open door, and sprang out at her when at last I heard her gliding step. I liked to see her shrink and shudder. At tea she was pale and thoughtful, while my father and mother and Louise grew kinder than ever, heaped her plate with delicacies, and delighting to pet her. But I took no trouble to pass her anything but strawberry jam, which I knew she hated.

The night was clear,—there were stars in the heavens. After tea we all went into the parlor; Emily played, and sang, and chatted, with now and then a restless glance at the clock on the mantel-piece. At ten she said she would retire, and bade us all "good-night." That was the signal for a general departing, and before long I was going up stairs noisily, so that Emily might hear me and think all were out of her way at last. But no sooner had I slammed my door than I turned again, and crept down stairs quieter than any mouse, past all the sleeping-rooms, down to the drawing-room, and there I waited in the dark. I always liked to stay in the dark, imagining grotesque creatures in every corner unseen, and there I lay on the sofa very contentedly, hearing the clock tick and my heart beat.

At last I became conscious by some instinct finer than hearing, that Emily was coming down from her room. The clock chimed eleven, and I began to fear my plot would fail, for why was there no word to me from Philip? How softly Emily glided down, like some impalpable presence! She stood hesitating an instant on the lower stair, when the door-bell rang a peal which startled all the sleepers.

I ran out with a shout. Emily would have fled from me, but I caught her hand and dragged her to the door, which I opened. There stood Philip Rayburn, his eyes ablaze with indignation, grasping the fatal letters in his hand. He held them up before Emily; he compelled her to recognize their meaning; then casting them at her feet with a gesture of utter scorn, he strode into the parlor, drawing me with him.

I was proud then, as I collected all my four-feet-high dignity, and called him to account. He did not notice my manner though, he was too full of wrath and grief and contrite love. I almost began to pity him at last, but remembered that would never do, so I told him that I accepted his apologies, but he must never insult us by his presence again. That moment Louise came in hurriedly, looking terrified and perplexed.

"Where is Emily, Charlie? Who rang the bell, and why is the door open? O Philip!"

"I will go and find Emily," I said. "I will leave you with Mr. Rayburn. He has a confession to make to you, Louise, and after that you will forbid him the house!"

Emily was not to be found; I hunted for her above and below, but she was gone. The hall-door still stood open. She had fled away with her guilty conscience under the keen-eyed stars. So I went back to the parlor without her; Louise and Philip were at the door.

"I will come early to-morrow," he said, smiling brightly, and Louise smiled brightly too.

"What! have you not forbidden him the house?" I exclaimed.

"No, Charlie! That I cannot do!" And with an astonishing lack of spirit she let him fold her in his arms.

I have decided to have nothing more to do with my sister's love-affairs or the family dignity. My little part is played, and now I will hide away behind the curtain with my dreams of fairies and elfs.

A Limit to Veto Power.—With the exception of Governor Hoffman, (if his case be an exception,) no Governor has ever vetoed so many bills as Governor Palmer, of Illinois. His persistent determination to "protect the Constitution" annoyed many members of the Legislature, and [illegible] so [illegible] Mr. [illegible], one of the Representatives from Henry County, who happens to be an ex-preacher of the Methodist Episcopal Church. On his return home from the State Capital he found the people of his town blessed with a religious revival. He attended one of the Conference meetings, and in addressing the same remarked that he felt great confidence in his faith, and added, "I feel sure that I am going to heaven;" when one of his neighbors cried out: "Amen! thank the Lord, Philip! Governor Palmer can't veto that! You've got the Governor this time!"—*Harper's Magazine, for August.*

A HOSPITAL FRAGMENT.

Thinking of the wounded, there is one who always comes to mind, first of all, and last of all. It was in Georgetown Hospital, I first saw him, pale with the coming of death. I sat by his side, though I could not relieve him, and the questions I wanted to ask, and which he was too ill to answer, were asked only by a look, and answered by the same. From under his pillow he gave me a piece of paper, torn and crumpled, upon which his unsteady fingers had traced these lines:

Jesus, crucified for me,
Chiefest of all sacrifices,
Hear the dying soldier's plea;
Look on that which man despises.

By the thorns that crowned thy head,
By thy blood, which works my healing,
Look upon the blood I've shed—
Bless the deed my death is sealing.

In thy hands I yield my all,
Take my country, rent and bleeding;
Thou, who mark'st the sparrow's fall,
Art sufficient for her needing.

I have shared her bitter cup—
Watched with her, one hour of trial—
Worn her thorns, and offered up
All my life without denial.

I for her, and Thou for me,
Chiefest of all sacrifices,
Glorify Thyself in me;
From the dust, thy praise arises.

In the day of destiny,
When Thou reckonest with the others,
Let America go free,
For my blood, and for my brothers'.

Friends I shall not see again,
Near whose side, would I were dying,
Distant, know not even my pain;
Know not where my head is lying.

Jesus, near and knowing all,
Grant unto the sufferer meekness;
Grant me when death-shadows fall,
Strength of thine to hide my weakness.

Oh the darkness and the pain!
Pain this mortal tie to sever.
Jesus, crucified for me,
Take me to Thyself forever.

—*Hours at Home, for August.*

London Beggars.—There is no more terrible or discreditable spectacle in this great city than its legion of beggars. Decency is outraged by the parade of hideous deformity, the exhibition of which in the public streets is not only revolting to the feelings, but positively productive of the most calamitous consequences to delicate persons. It seems hard to give these poor creatures into the custody of the Police, though it would be truly humane and for their good to do so. What else is to be done? As a matter of fact, the horrible mutilations, and, above all, congenital malformations are a source of great profit to their possessors. A melancholy proof of this circumstance was afforded some years ago, when a woman was convicted for applying blackbeetles in walnut shells to the eyes of children in order to produce blindness. Cripples have been made to order from time immemorial. The civil Governor of Madrid has adopted an expedient with regard to the mendicants of Madrid which is well worthy of imitation in England. The number of beggars in the streets had increased of late to a frightful extent. On the 25th ult. they disappeared suddenly. A large proportion were sent back to their native towns, the rest to an asylum prepared for them with funds especially collected for the purpose. The Spanish beggar prefers basking in the sun to being made to work, or, if need be, dragging out even a comfortable existence in an asylum. All who can will, therefore, abandon the profession of begging. If the like plan were pursued in London, we should soon get rid of the pest of vagrancy. Dr. Guy, of King's College and the Statistical Society, has abundantly expounded the evils of indiscriminate alms-giving, but to little or no purpose. The public are irrepressible and unwise in their sympathy. They forget that in maintaining the supply of alms they are feeding the demand. The subject is ripe for legislation. The ordinary beggars of the metropolis are an expensive pest; and the deformed mendicants are a mischievous and revolting nuisance. There should be a statutory prohibition of all exhibitions of human monstrosities, including Siamese Twins. Exclusive of vagrants, we have to maintain, in the metropolis, 32,932 inmates of workhouses; 50,070 adult, and 43,715 children under 16 years of age, out-door paupers—in all, 126,717 souls. It is surely unnecessary to supplement the expense of maintaining this vast population of the national Castle of Indolence by the pecuniary encouragement of street beggars.—*Globe.*

Calisthenic Exercises in Girls' Schools.—The weak point of all, even the best, calisthenic exercises in girls' schools is that they are conducted in-doors. Even supposing the best system of calisthenics to be established at schools, and all the pupils to be required to go through a regular course of physical training, there would still be one great want or defect in girls' education remaining, namely, the want of suitable out-door exercises. Boys have in their schools this great advantage over girls, that, when they come out of class, they can generally fall to some game in which they take the keenest interest, and become so absorbed that they forget their lessons for the time. Indeed, so much organization and skill are required for some boyish games, and so keen is the interest taken in them, that at some of our public schools the games are considered by the majority of the boys as of far more importance than the studies; and the whole hearts of many boys are so wrapped up in cricket that it is most difficult to win their attention to grammar or algebra. But the great interest attaching to these games has one immense advantage—it causes the game to divert the mind as well as exercise the body. Boys who are engaged in cricket, football, rowing, fives, and similar games, during the intervals between school-hours, not only have their bodies well exercised, but also have their minds diverted from their studies into a totally different channel; and thus those among them who are diligent and studious are prevented from overtasking their brains and are forced to give them some rest. Girls have not this advantage. The out-door exercises which they get are not generally such as to thoroughly divert their minds while exercising their bodies, and consequently many girls, even if forbidden to read books during the intervals between school-hours, and forced to go out of doors, cannot prevent their minds running on their tasks. In the great majority of girls' schools there is no out-door exercise, except that of walking—a most inadequate provision both for exercise of the body and for diversion of the mind. To some schools, situated in the suburbs of London, there are grounds attached, in which the pupils can obtain out-door exercise; but even in these the only games used seem to be such as croquet and *les grâces*. Most of these games are too desultory, and require too little organization to afford any real diversion to the players' minds; while croquet, which is, no doubt, a game of some skill and much interest, is said by some medical men to be an unhealthy game, because it necessitates much lounging and standing still, and a good deal of stooping.—*Contemporary Review for July.*

Popular Errors about Wine.—Among the many delusions entertained at different times, that of a firm belief in vintage wines, and in those said to be grown in particular places, is one of the greatest. By this we do not mean to imply that the wines of one season or of one place are not better or worse than those of another, for of course very great differences sometimes exist. But because the general average quality of the wine of 1868 was particularly good, it by no means follows that all last season's wine will turn out finer than that of 1867, or that, in future, it will be safe to buy the one in preference to the other, without full examination. Yet, this is the only logical result of the general talk about vintages, and of the continual requests that are made for even the commonest wine of particular years. Common wine will always be common, in whatever favorable time the grapes are pressed; and medium wine can never, in the same way, reach the highest point of excellence, however propitious the sun may be. As a matter of course there will be more or less fine wines in one year than another, but we really cannot see what this has to do with the purchase of the ordinary run of buyers, who cannot give extravagantly high prices for what they want. The finest wine, like any other rarity, is almost priceless, but it would be as sensible to insist at any particular time upon buying amethysts under the name of diamonds because a fresh Kohinoor had been found in the year as to buy common port as a vintage wine because it happened to be made in a good season. Messrs. Southard & Co. remark in their circular: "In our opinion the quantity of vintage wine sold in this country must go on steadily decreasing, the fashion for black heavy sorts having been nearly entirely supplanted by the taste for light tawny wines, old in wood before bottling, and more in the style of the port wine drank by the Portuguese in their native country." The quantity of real vintage port wine is extremely small, and it is, so far as the great shippers are concerned, carefully selected as being the very finest lot of the year. It is then put aside, and all waste from evaporation made up from the same parcel, so as to really represent the year named. The quantity so produced and treated is, of course, almost infinitesimally small, compared with the whole vintage, and must always remain so. All the common wines are blended and mixed with the produce of other seasons, so that the enormous quantity of wine offered as the produce of some particular vintage, must exist principally in the fertile imagination of the seller. Indeed, we are told as a matter of fact, that no common or medium port can be guaranteed as grown in any particular year. —*Produce Markets Review.*

CHILDREN'S BOOKS OF THE LAST CENTURY.

From McMillan's Magazine.

The tide of what we have called the Rousseau-inspired books was by this time setting into England. Perhaps one of the cleverest of them was by the German, C. S. Salzmann, translated, or, perhaps, more truly adapted, by Mary Wollstonecraft, under the strange name of *Elements of Morality*. There must have been a strong flavor of genius about the book, for we, without possessing it, heard the traditions of it from the older generations that had been nurtured thereupon, and always regarded a reading of it as one of the pleasures of the houses where the ancestral copies still abode. What the German originals were we cannot tell, but they must have been much transmogrified, since the father of the family figured as Mr. Jones. We suspect that he was formal and prosy, but the noble art of skip carried us over all that, and the adventures were admirable, and indeed were the originals of many a subsequent story in other books. There was the boy bewildered in a wood (which we now know must have been a German forest,) seeing "gorgons, and hydras, and chimeras dire" in every bush, admirably given in the illustrations, until he is found by a virtuous curate, who takes him to his home and regales him with simple fare and good advice.

This curate must have been a regular German pastor, for the grateful Charles, going afterward to make him a visit, finds the whole family prostrated by the small-pox, all in one room. There are the children left to spend the day after their own devices, (an idea often repeated;) and the horrid disaster of the boy who, kicking against a door, impaled his foot on a projecting nail. We well remember that in one of the two copies we had the occasional felicity of studying there was a print of this unhappy being, on which we used to gaze with awed fascination; and there was also a miser in a ragged garment, and a benevolent Jew, whose forms impressed themselves on our imagination before our tenth year, though what part they played in the story is so entirely forgotten that probably it was beyond the childish comprehension. And well might these be so memorable, for the designer was no other than Blake, though then we little knew it. This first edition had, however, an objectionable preface, which we never attempted to read. It is odd that the almost coeval work, the *Swiss Family Robinson*, did not find its way to England till many years later. It was written by Joachim Heinrich Kampe, tutor to Baron Humboldt; and one longs to know whether the pupil's spirit of enterprise fired the tutor, or the tutor formed the pupil. The English edition is greatly and advantageously abbreviated. It has been one of the greatest of favorites, until Captain Marryat's nautical criticisms cruelly disclosed its absurdities. To be sure, when one comes to think of it, no one but a German could have thought it practicable to land the whole family in a row of washing-tubs nailed together between planks, and the island did contain peculiar fauna and flora; but the book is an extremely engaging one for all that, and we decidedly prefer reading it at this moment than the rather characterless *Masterman Ready* by which Marryat superseded it in the youthful library.

But we are anticipating. *The Swiss Robinson* was still in his native German, when Berquin's bright little tales and dramas, terse and rounded as only French powers could make them, were already widely spread. Many were transferred into an English book, pompously termed *The Looking Glass for the Mind*. There figured the four sisters who quarreled and retired, like the four bulls of fable, into the four corners of the room, but, unlike the bulls, made it up in peace, and never fell out again. There was the boy who rudely fumigated his father's tenant when he came to pay his rent, and was punished by being left behind when his sister was taken to the farm and regaled with rural dainties. There was "the pert little vixen, whose name was Cleopatra," and whose ill-temper was suddenly cured by a visitor's remark, that a pair of mustaches would suit the fierceness of her countenance. There is the kind, bird-feeding girl, said to have been suggested by the example of Mme. Helvetius. There, too, is the capital description of the little Caroline, who insisted on taking a country walk in the full fashionable dress of the period, including powdered hair, pea-green shoes with high heels, and the tightest possible of stays. The dramas, which are not translated in the *Looking Glass*, but are so in the *Children's Friend*, are likewise very pretty. There is a very droll one (lately reproduced among Warne's Victoria stories) of a little boy, whose longing for a sword is gratified on condition he never draws it. In a passion he breaks his promise, and brings to light a turkey's feather. The insolent airs of the young noble, and the cringing of his *roturier* guest, give us a lucid notion of the pre-Revolution manners.

Berquin's tales were suggestive to the Aikin family of their *Evenings at Home*. But the two collections remind us of the French criticism on our national gait, that while a French lady walks easily and gracefully, an Englishwoman always moves as if bent on hurrying somewhere.

The Taylors of Ongar were an offshoot of the Aikin school, but deserve special mention as the best of the poets for childhood. Of hymn-writers, children have had only three really successful ones,—Dr. Watts, at a much earlier period, Jane Taylor, and recently Mrs. Alexander; and of these Jane Taylor was the least really able. Her *forte* lay in her secular poems, their astonishing simplicity without puerility, their pathos, and arch drollery. The incident of the little girl, in *Original Poems*, who, seeing a lady in the towering head-dress of the period, exclaimed,—

> "What naughty tricks, pray, has she done,
> That they have put that foolscap on?"

was, Mrs. Schimmelpenninck tells us, taken from herself. "Meddlesome Mattie" paying the penalty of a peep into grandmamma's snuff-box; the

> "Duck who had got such a habit of stuffing,
> That all the day long she was panting and puffing;"

the little boy who in his new nankeens, and "buttons bright as gold," fell into the embrace of a chimney-sweeper; the vain child who held herself to be "better than Jenny, my nurse," and is finally told,

> "For 't is in good manners, and not in good dress,
> That the truest gentility lies;"

are all fixed in our mind by the peculiarly lively lilt of the verse. We never enter Cavendish-square without recollecting how "little Ann and her mother were passing one day" in that direction, and the pathos must have been great in the sadder poems, for the only compositions that ever drew tears from us in childhood were "The Lamentation of Poor Puss" and the "Life and Adventures of Poor Dog Tray," both of which we hated accordingly.

Rousseau had, as we said before, set people theorizing on education, and two more of his brood remain to be noticed. All were contemporary, but for the sake of convenience we will mention Mme. de Genlis first. The extraordinary vanity of the woman has made her autobiography lower our estimate of her, and scarcely do her justice, for really the governess who trained up Louis Philippe so exactly in the way he *did* go could have had no common powers. To read of the young prince in the Chevalier de Roseville's correspondence in *Adèle et Théodore*, and watch the career of the heir of Orleans, is really enough to make one believe that human nature is the wax educational theorists would have us believe it. However, *Adèle et Théodore* is not a child's book. It was the *Veillées du Château* on which the authoress set her fame as a writer for children, so that she was firmly persuaded that it was personal animosity that conferred the prize of the Academy by preference upon *Conversations d'Emilie*. We confess to agreeing with the Academy so far, that ever since we could appreciate the delicate aroma of French wit and irony, we have infinitely more relished *Emilie* than Mme. de Genlis' *Veillées* though a young child would, of course, like story better than mere dialogue. We suppose the book is hardly extant now, except where old juvenile libraries have been tenderly preserved, but it is worth reading for its freshness and grace, and the delicate refined banter with which the mother treats Emilie's little follies. The child's confused way of telling a story is drolly depicted, and so is her self-sufficiency in having learned the three names, "Animal, vegetable and mineral." There is a capital dialogue when Emilie comes in from the Tuileries gardens immensely scandalized by a little girl whom she describes as attracting the attention of *tout le monde* by her airs and appreciation of her own *nœuds de manches*. *Tout le monde* is reduced by the mother to two little girls and their *bonnes*, and Emilie's indignation is turned back on her own foibles most dexterously.

Success has certainly been with its rival, the *Veillées du Château*. The three children, César, Caroline and Pulchérie, were portraits of Mme. de Genlis' own, the two girls by name; and the giddy but warm-hearted Pulchérie is so engaging that it is disappointing to know that her original was in after life estranged from her mother. According to the fashion that had prevailed ever since the days of Boccaccio, there is story within story. The virtuous mother, Mme. de Clémire, retires to spend the time of her husband's absence with her three children and their grandmother in the country, in the dismal Château de Champcery, where the wolves are said by the disconsolate maids to parade on the snow every Winter night. Here the children are weaned from the Countess d'Aulnoy's fairy tales, by tales related in turn by their mother and grandmother. Delphine, the spoilt child, who was reformed by a residence in a cow-house, under the treatment of an excellent Swiss doctor, then really the fashionable cure for consumption; Eglantine, the excellently described indolent young lady, who was cured by losing her fortune; and the humble couple who built a house for themselves in the wood, are all excellent; and best of all is the story Mme. de Clémire writes on being challenged to produce authentic wonders equaling those of fairy-land. It somewhat reminds us of those school illustrations of natural phenomena where rainbows, waterspouts, volcanoes, earthquakes, geysers, flood and fire, and all possible catastrophes, are represented as occurring on one square foot of paper, but the ingenuity is really wonderful.

Alphonse, the frivolously educated son of a *parvenue* minister in Portugal, is interesting for his simplicity and wonderful proneness to get into scrapes. His father is first disgraced, and then loses all his property in the great earthquake of Lisbon, when poor Alphonse, by one of Mme. de Genlis' touches of irony, perils his life to save the false pedigree in which he devoutly believes, but leaves the jewels to their fate. Wandering subsequently about the country, Alphonse, while sentimentalizing at the fountain of Ines de Castro, saves a beautiful young lady from a mad bull, which immediately after is demolished by a poisoned pin stuck into the nape of its neck by the fair Dalinda's father, the wise Thelismar. (The good lady's explanatory notes never mention how to stick your pin into your bull.) Desperate love for Dalinda is the consequence, and finding that Thelismar is a Swede sent to travel on a scientific mission, Alphonse runs away from his father and follows him, in spite of beholding a meteor and of being caught in a bloodlike shower, and then stuck fast by the nails in his boots to a loadstone mountain, for which Mme. de Clémire must really have gone to the calendars with one eye. In spite of these slight obstacles he joins Thelismar, and obtains leave to accompany him, but in the meantime the fair daughter has been sent back to Sweden. It is too long to relate how all wonders of nature and art combine to persecute or amaze Alphonse; how he gets nearly murdered in a cave of the Guanches, and is almost drowned by an inundation in the Azores; how the "guide, Indicator, shows him the road" to the bees' nest, and the grotto of Policandro dazzles him with its native sculpture and jewelry; how automatons draw and play to rebuke his conceit, and pistols go off when he tampers with the locks of drawers; how Thelismar repeats Franklin's experiments with lightning, and becomes perfectly intolerable by his cool superiority on all occasions; until at last Alphonse's poor old father is discovered—of all places in the world—at the bottom of the silver mines of Dalecarlia; there is a general forgiveness and a happy ending. It is a very amusing and instructive story, allowing for the century of subsequent discovery, and Policandro still is invested in our imagination with a charm derived therefrom. Mme. de Genlis made use of somewhat the same notion in a much less known work, where in one story the hero's eyes became microscopes, and spiders, flies, moss, &c., appear in distressing detail and proportion—an idea since repeated in *Good Words for the Young*. * * *

But while no one in France could do more than watch aghast the fearful march of public events, the quickened spirit of thought in England was in full activity. Children, as far as common sense would allow, were brought up on the Rousseau system; R. L. Edgeworth tried it on one of his sons, and found it in its full completeness such a complete failure that the son was allowed to drop out of sight. Mrs. Schimmelpenninck weathered it by her own strong, warm nature; and Thomas Day after capturing two girls, to afford him a choice of a wife, brought up one on the most perfect plan of simplicity in habits and cultivation of intellect, found one break down from native dullness, and cast off the other when on the point of marrying her, because she turned out too sophisticated to wear an unfashionable dress.

As we know, Felix Graham tried the same experiment with Mary Snow in our own day, just as Miss Edgeworth had portrayed the like attempt and failure on the part of Clarence Harvey in her novel of *Belinda*. Her Forester, the uncouth original youth in *Moral Tales*, is, we believe, a far truer likeness of Day than the fine gentleman Clarence, only for the sake of the moral Forester had to be tamed, and Day never was. He is best known as the author of *Sandford and Merton*, once a child's classic standing next to *Robinson Crusoe*, and really containing much that is very charming, though mixed with much queer, unsatisfactory stuff of the theorist author. Miss Zornlin has of late years tried to weed it, but it is one of those books that there is no paring down—they must stand or fall all together; and we doubt if many of the present young generation have ever had enterprise enough to learn how Tommy Merton tried sledging with a kitchen chair and the big dog—how Harry Sandford piloted him across the heath by the aid of the pole star, and saved him from the violence of a baited bull; another strange trait of past manners. There is another tale of Day's, much less celebrated but very effective, called *Little Jack*, where a foundling is nursed by a goat, reared by an old man on a common, becomes first a blacksmith, then a soldier, is cast on a desert coast and taken prisoner by the Tartars, when his genius in saddlery raises him to high favor with the Khan, and he finally comes home a rich man, and builds a house on the original common. Probably Mr. Day meant to inculcate the advantages of the beautiful simplicity of Jack's nurture, but the story was to us a mere charming tissue of enterprise and adventure, and conveyed no lesson of democracy.

Our copy of "Little Jack" was the first in a volume named *The Children's Miscellany*, a sort of prevision of an annual, and containing likewise, besides an unreadable history of the world, and "John Gilpin," the story of "Philip Quarl," by Defoe—a desert island story, in which the cast-away sailor was solaced by a delightful monkey; and a very clever story of a child queen who, being despotic, banishes all insects because a wasp stung her, and then finds she can have neither honey nor silk; and when she is incommoded by the leaves, has them all stripped off and their place supplied by rose-colored gauze. A general rebellion is caused, and her father returns to the rescue. We remember, too, a "Spoilt Child," who was taught to read an alphabet of spun sugar, and allowed to eat every letter he knew; then cured of cruelty by the dreadful warning of

CHARLES IX.'s history; and recreated with historical anecdotes of Damon and Pythias, Alcander and Septimus—one of the latter of whom got into trouble by firing a pistol in a robber's cave. But the books of the last century, with their dim type, long *s*, and united *ct*, were already scarce in our time; and perhaps the last of the period was a French story, published by subscription in England, (how we used to wonder at the list of names!) called *Le Souterrain*, where Gabrielle and Angelique, two young ladies, whose parents were in trouble in the Revolution, spent seven years in a cavern, and were finally discovered there in a grand tableau, playing on the harp and the *clavecin*, both dressed in white muslin, and *jonchées* with rose leaves. How beautiful we thought it, and how little we concerned ourselves with the salubrity of the *Souterrain!*

But that age of sentiment and improbability was waning, and with the nineteenth century reason came into the nursery, and with it realism and purpose strong; and before entering the didactic school we pause.

BETROTHAL.

O for one hour of such enchanted light
As made a fairer daytime in the sky,
When on the willow-bank we sat that night,
My old-time love and I!

A while we talked so low and tenderly,
We felt the listening trees above us lean;
And louder far the silence seemed to me
That fell at last between.

Her heart lay floating on its quiet thoughts,
Like water-lilies on a tranquil lake;
And Love within, unknown, because unsought,
Lay dreaming half awake.

Ah, Love is lightest sleeper ever known!
A whisper, and he started plain to view;
Old as the heavens seemed our story grown,
While yet the moon was new.

And when she spoke, her answer seemed the while
Sweeter for sweetness of the lips that told,
Setting a precious word within a smile—
A diamond ringed with gold.

Then bloomed for us the perfect century-flower:
Then filled the cup and overran the brim;
And all the stars processional, that hour,
Chanted a bridal hymn.

Ah, Time, all after-days may fly away.
Such joy as that thou hast but once to give,
And Love is royal from his crowning day,
Though kingdomless he live.

—*Harper's Magazine, for August.*

EDMUND KEAN.—Shortly after his first appearance in London, he found a strolling company at Sevenoaks in anything but a flourishing condition. He had known the manager and a few of the actors in his early days; and he, now the great Mr. KEAN, played *Shylock* in a barn for their benefit. The rush was very great, and a large majority were obliged to content themselves with the sound of his voice outside the improvised temple of Melpomene. After the performance he invited the *corps dramatique* to sup with him at the principal tavern; and when he departed from Sevenoaks on the following morning he left a well-filled purse to be divided among the company. In 1817 he played gratuitously for the benefit of two or three actors at Brighton. One of them pressed him at least to allow them to defray his traveling expenses, but his reply was very characteristic: "My dear Sir, a friend does you a very little favor in making you a present of a hare when he puts you to the expense of carriage and porterage." A few nights later he played for the benefit of the manager; and when the latter tendered half the receipts, KEAN, learning that he had a large family, gently pushed them back. "I'll have none of it, for you have nine children, and I have only one." On another occasion he met an old histrionic acquaintance in very reduced circumstances. The child of the latter played the younger prince to KEAN's *Richard III.*, and after he had been smothered by *Gloucester's* orders, the actor slipped a packet, which subsequently proved to contain ten guineas, into his hand, telling the recipient not to give it to his father until they went to bed. But of all instances of his generosity, that exhibited to BUTLER, manager of the Northallerton company, is the most grateful to our recollection. It may be remembered that when KEAN obtained his engagement at the Haymarket in 1806, BUTLER provided him with the means of traveling to London by the stage-coach, in order that he might reach the metropolis within the required time, and that, on leaving Northallerton, the youthful actor assured the generous manager that if fortune ever smiled on his efforts he would not forget him. Shortly after KEAN's departure BUTLER died, and, in the absence of his managerial tact and skill, the company, reduced to disorganization, would have dispersed itself in various directions had it not been for the liberality of Miss LAWRENCE, a member of the DE GREY family, who reorganized the company, and secured them from absolute want by a yearly allowance of twenty-five guineas. The management then devolved upon BUTLER's son; and when, shortly after his London triumphs in 1814, KEAN paid a professional visit to Northallerton, he found the company in a very prosperous condition, and BUTLER's son the proprietor of the theatre in that town. Unrecognized by his ancient colleagues, KEAN opened a short engagement in "Richard III." and stirred the usually quiet town to a ferment of enthusiasm. On the following day, BUTLER, acting in accordance with the terms of the engagement, waited upon KEAN with £80—half the receipts of the night's performance. He was proceeding to satisfy the tragedian in a business-like way that it "was all right," when the latter stopped him by a wave of the hand. "My dear Sir, oblige me by putting that money into your pocket." The worthy manager, thoroughly mystified, asked him what he meant. "When a boy of nineteen, and a strolling player," answered the tragedian, "I joined your father's troupe"—a ray of recognition broke over BUTLER's face—"and while in the troupe I got engaged for the Haymarket, and if I did not reach London in a certain given time I was to miss the chance; and when I found it impossible to tramp it your father paid for an outside seat on the coach for me, and I told him that if ever I became a great actor I would not forget him. And now, old fellow," he continued, advancing and shaking the manager heartily by the hand, "pick up that money, and let me redeem the promise to the father by rewarding the son. Man alive! don't you remember young Ted, who played *Harlequin* to your *Goose* when we first produced 'Mother Goose' here? And don't you remember the boys of the town calling after you, 'Goose, goose!'" The manager replied in the affirmative, and returned the grip with interest. "And where's old GEORGE?" asked the tragedian; "I have a surprise in store for him." Behind the scenes of the Northallerton Theatre they found the old actor, whose hair had now grown gray with age. "Do you recollect me, GEORGE?" KEAN asked. "I can't say that I do, Sir," was the reply. "Last night when I saw you going through that wonderful performance of yours, there was something in your eye that made me think I had seen you before; and I tried to recollect you, but my memory is not so good as it once was, and I couldn't, try all I could." "Well, then, I am the Master Ted who used to sleep with you, and of whom you often predicted good things, and you see that you are a sort of conjurer." And the noble-hearted tragedian, who enjoyed the utter bewilderment of old GEORGE, slipped £20 into his hand. A story told in the *Champion* shortly after EDMUND's first appearance in London, may be related in further illustration of his willingness to recognize his old associates. Just after he had gone off the stage in one of the scenes of "Richard III.," and "while the thundering applause of the house was rushing after him like an overwhelming torrent," he caught sight of a subordinate performer, dressed as a menial in the play of which he was the hero. "Do you not remember me, my friend?" "No, Sir," returned the man, somewhat startled at such an unexpected interrogatory; "I fear that I cannot claim the honor of ever having been known to you." "You mistake. Don't you recollect when you played the part of —— at Drury Lane that a little boy bore up your train? I was that little boy." The story of the man who claimed to be a brother actor with GARRICK, saying, "When you played *Hamlet* I played the *Cook*," is precisely the reverse of this.—*Hawkins' Life of Edmund Kean.*

ANECDOTE OF CONSTABLE, THE PUBLISHER.—The late ARCHIBALD CONSTABLE, the well-known Edinburgh publisher, was somewhat remarkable in his day for the caustic severity of his speech, which, however, was only a thin covering to a most amiable if somewhat overbearing disposition. On one occasion a partner of the London publishing house of Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme and Brown was dining with Mr. C. at his country seat near the beautiful village of Lasswade. Looking out of the window, the Londoner remarked, "What a pretty lake, and what beautiful swans!" "Lake, mon, and swans!—it's nae a lake, it's only a pond; and they're naething but geese. You'll maybe noteece that they are just five of them; and Baldy, that ne'er-do-weel bairn there, caws them Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme and Brown!" Sir WALTER SCOTT, in telling the story, was wont to add: "That skit cost the 'crafty' many a guinea, for the cockney was deeply offended, as well he might be, not knowing the innocent intent with which his Scotch friend made such speeches."—*Harper's Magazine, for August.*

AN ITALIAN ASSASSIN.—The London *Morning Post's* correspondent, in a letter from Ariccia, describes an extraordinary scene which was recently witnessed on the viaduct, which is a favorite promenade of the inhabitants of Albano and Ariccia. An execution had been levied on the crops of a peasant of the village of Montecompatri, near Frascati, on a piece of land belonging to the Chapter of Ariccia, for which he had long refused to pay the legal *canone*, or ground rent. The lawyer, Signor LENZI, who directed the proceedings, and the priest who instituted them to recover possession of the property, were, says the writer, marked out for the peasant's vengeance. He came into Albano on St. John's Day, and went first to the priest's house. Fortunately for his reverence he was not at home, nor was it known exactly where he was to be found; but, on inquiring for the *avvocato* at his residence, the servant informed the peasant that he would find Signor LENZI walking with his wife on the Ponte dell' Ariccia. Thither, accordingly, FILIPPO MASTRO FRANCESCO—such is the peasant's name—hastened in search of his victims, whom he met just coming off the bridge, on their return toward Albano, it being a little after sunset. He rushed on them, pogniard in hand, and struck the first blow at the lawyer's throat, the weapon penetrating downward through the shoulder. Signora LENZI endeavored to cover her husband from further blows, screaming at the same time for aid. In so doing she received the assassin's dagger in her back, toward the lungs—a very dangerous wound, which, it is feared, may prove fatal. As she fell to the ground under the force of the blow it became her husband's turn to protect her from the other strokes which the murderer aimed at her, and in warding off which Signor LENZI received one stab in the side and ten in the right arm. Two inhabitants of Ariccia, who passed during this fray, abstained from interfering, according to the dastardly custom of the country; but two Swiss soldiers, belonging to the company of French chasseurs garrisoned in Albano, coming up with drawn swords, prevented the sanguinary peasant from finishing his victims, and put him to flight in the direction of the steep rocks on which the viaduct abuts. One of the soldiers stayed (prudently as well as charitably) to aid the wounded persons, and the other, finding that the assassin, not being able to descend the precipice in a hurry, turned round and faced him with his bloody pogniard, pressed him no further, but turned back to join his comrade and assist in carrying off the lawyer and his wife. FILIPPO MASTRO FRANCESCO, thus freed of his pursuers, attempted to descend the rocks toward the old post road at the foot of the viaduct, but in so doing he slipped, fell, and broke a leg. He lay there undiscovered all night, and early in the morning two peasants, passing by, put him on their donkey and conveyed him to a barn at the extremity of the valley of Ariccia, to which they were going. It appears that he sent one of them afterward to Gensano, a town two miles from Ariccia, to order a coach to come and fetch him, but fortunately for justice a patrol of *gendarmes* arrived just in time to arrest him as he was being assisted into the carriage. He is now in prison at Albano, and professes to be very indignant at his arrest, as he denies all participation in the assault on the LENZIS, and wonders how the Magistrates can commit such a piece of injustice on an exemplary agriculturist like himself, whose whole life may be resumed in three words, "casa, chiesa, e vigna" (house, church and vineyard.) Unfortunately for his protestations of innocence and constant good character, he has passed thirty years of his life in the garb and forced labor of a galley-slave for having murdered his wife, (he has now another,) and for having discharged a blunderbuss at his own brother in the cellar, leaving him a cripple, although his life was saved; and there is a mysterious history of his having murdered a wayfarer and buried him under a thatched hut in his vineyard, which does not add to the limpidity of his juvenile days. He is now about 52 years old; and if the law does not allow of capital punishment being awarded to him, it is to be hoped that he may pass the rest of his days adorned with the striped jacket and chain which he has worn for the best part of his existence. His pretensions to sanctify, if corroborated by his assiduity at church, would only confirm the old proverb—

"The nearer to church the further from God."

Signor LENZI's wounds, although numerous, are not considered so dangerous as that of his wife; but it is feared that he will never recover the use of his right arm.

HOW TO TREAT SERVANTS.—One of those days dawns—washing-day it may be—when everything seems to go awry. The father is grave and unapproachable; the mother cross; the children, naturally feeling the infection of the evil spirit that has invaded the home, develop different degrees of naughtiness. Before breakfast is over the smouldering fire begins to burn, and Bobby or Fred commits some overt act, which brings a penalty upon his head. Susie cries for buttered cakes, and is sent up stairs to regale herself on bread and water. By the time the uncomfortable meal is over, and the family has dispersed in its various directions, the mistress finds her morning dimmed by a wretched feeling of ill-temper, which she tries conscientiously to calm and control. Only half succeeding, she goes into her kitchen, where on this particular day she discovers half a dozen legitimate subjects of fault-finding. She speaks of them to Bridget in a manner which makes Bridget consider herself ill-treated and quickly arouses her temper. A few moments more, and the fatal words of dismission are spoken. Bridget, who has really been good "help," goes away, ready to take offence with greater ease in some other house, and to begin a crusade from family to family, until she becomes a pest instead of an acquisition. In her place arrives Ellen, who is migratory in her habits, and only stays a week; and after her comes Catharine, who is far from clean; and for weeks Noras and Marys and Lucys are coming and going, till the last state of that house is worse than the first. How much better it would have been for the mistress to have hushed the improper words by a dignified "Silence! You must not speak in that way; and after the lapse of some hours, when both had had time to grow cool, to have remonstrated quietly and seriously with her handmaid upon the matter and manner of her speech.—*From "Parlor and Kitchen," in the August number of Lippincott's Magazine.*

A VAGARY OF SPEECH.—A clever writer has said that "the vagaries of habit are a never-ending source of perplexed inquiry." Especially is this the case in the habit most people have of constantly pronouncing words which they themselves neither hear nor observe, but which are instantly taken notice of by others. The familiar phrase sinks into our very nature, and, once firmly adopted, is all but ineradicable. WILKIE, the English painter, had a trick of speech of this sort. One day CALCOTT, an intimate friend, said to him:

"Do you know that every one complains of your continued re-al-ly?"

WILKIE mused a moment, looked at CALCOTT, and drawled out: "Do they, re-al-ly?"

"You must leave it off."

"I will re-al-ly."

"For Heaven's sake don't go on repeating it," said CALCOTT, "for it annoys me."

WILKIE looked, smiled, and in the most unconscious manner said, "Re-al-ly!"

People who are not geniuses sometimes become intolerable to susceptible nerves from some unmeaning expletive having grown to their tongue's end, as it were. And there is no phrase too futile to serve for every conversational purpose when one once allows the habit to get dominion over one's self.—*Harper's Magazine for August.*

HOW CUCKOOS CARRY THEIR EGGS.—A correspondent of *Land and Water* contributes the following item of observation on this subject: "Having observed in a magazine of last year the mention of a cuckoo having been shot on the wing, and having, on being picked up, slipped an entire egg out of its mouth, I resolved to inquire if there were any natural provision for securing the egg in the throat while the bird is seeking a proper place in which to deposit it. I fortunately found a bird-stuffer in the very act of preparing a specimen of this eccentric creature with the throat laid open. At my request he put his knife to the skin of the part immediately below the mouth, and exposed such a sac as I was looking for, empty, but large enough to hold an egg. He afterward put a bradawl down the throat, and, with a little care, found an orifice distinct from the gullet, just behind the tongue, leading into a cavity closed at the lower end. This was evidently the same sac which he had previously pierced from within, a little above the base. It would be well if some clever anatomist would carefully extract the internal membrane of the throat of the bird, and give an accurate description or drawing of it, including the larynx, which must have a peculiarity of its own. If I have not been mistaken, I think the existence of this sac, coupled with the incident before mentioned, proves that the method of this bird is first to lay the egg on the ground, and then to swallow it into the special receptacle and carry it away to place it in the first convenient nest it may find."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

What Shall be Done to Prevent Railroad Accidents?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In an article in your paper of the 22d inst., under the heading of "What Railway Disasters Can be Prevented," you allude to the "English system of signals," such as "would warn both engineman and fireman of the fact in ample time to stop." This may be so as a rule, but the exception has been terrible in its effects. On the 20th of August, 1868, under foreign telegraphic head, as published in the TIMES of the 21st of that month, a terrible accident occurred to "a train of cars from Holyhead, proceeding toward Liverpool, at the town of Abergele. A long train of loaded petroleum truck, had just been switched off on the siding to make way for the Irish mail train, but the switchman had neglected to replace the switch." And, on the 25th, the telegraphic reports say: "The charred remains of thirty-two victims of the terrible railroad accident near Abergele, Wales, were buried to-day." This, if possible, is worse than the Erie railroad massacre. The English system is operated by signalmen who operate a series of levers and springs, the superiority of which consists only in having one man to watch another, or the signalman to watch the switchman.

That the misplacement of switches is one of the greatest sources of accident, there is no doubt. There is, at the present time, in operation on the Morris and Essex, New-York and New-Haven and other railroads, a system of automatic electric switch signals, which operate with absolute certainty and reliability upon the moving of a switch or the opening of a drawbridge. This system not only warns the engineer and fireman of danger at any required distance, but rings a bell which notifies the switchman that his switches are misplaced, thereby rendering this class of accidents next to an impossibility.

Our railroad managers generally from carelessness, indifference or penuriousness, are criminally negligent in investigating and adopting many devices which have been introduced to prevent accidents. Of these may be mentioned, in addition to the switch signal as the most important, the safety breaks and couplings. But what can be expected of companies who operate their roads, not so much for the benefit of the stockholders and the safety and convenience of the public, as for the benefit of the directing official? Imperfect rails and rickety permanent ways are winked at, that they may make an honest dollar.

Many of the States have Railroad Commissioners, whose duty it is to see that the railroads are properly and securely made and equipped; but who ever heard of them doing anything more than taking a pleasure ride, at the invitation, perhaps, of the President and Directors, and after a cold collation find everything upon the road in the most superb order and condition.

What shall be done to prevent railroad disasters?

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 23.

Life Insurance Companies and Their Accounts.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your editorial of the 14th you assume that the statements of the "Western enterprise" are true, and for the sake of life insurance I wish they were so, as it might be the means of bringing about a much-needed reform.

But their sworn statement of business done to June 1 last (just received by me) shows plainly that they have misrepresented their actual receipts in the manner described in my last letter. It begins with a certain sum called "gross premium income," from which is deducted the amount of premium on policies canceled or never taken; this proves that premiums never received are included in the above "gross income," and that the balance is not their actual income, but the sum of the annual premiums payable for all policies not marked off the books, whether paid or not. Now, as over one-half of the premiums may be payable semi-annually or quarterly, and not yet due or paid, and as a large part of what is due may be still unpaid, it is clear that one-half or even three-fourths of their represented income may be uncollected, and that the percentage of expense to actual receipts may be 32 or 64 per cent. instead of 16; but as they do not state what their assets consist of, it is impossible to guess the facts of the case.

It is true they make their receipts and disbursements present a plausible balance with the assets stated, but as the assets of other companies always include some unrealized items* as offsets to contingent liability, it is morally certain that the assets of this "Association" are made up in the same way, and the above balancing only shows that the unreal income is equal to the unrealized assets.

I inclose the statement on which these comments are made.

It is due to the Superintendent of the Insurance Department to state that an official communication, received from him since my former letter was written, indicates that he will not any longer allow the misrepresentations that I alluded to. Very respectfully,

D. P. FACKLER.

NEW-YORK, July 15, 1869.

* Every company at the time of making an annual statement has a large number of policies outstanding, on which the annual premium is wholly or partly unpaid, or at least not yet received at the office—(from one to two months elapse after the policy is issued before the premium is received)—and as the liabilities of the company are calculated on the supposition that the full annual premium has been paid, it is clear that the company must offset this liability by considering yet dues as an asset.

"A New Victory in the British Parliament"—Letter from a Workingman.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your article of the 12th inst. under the above caption you say: "The Trades' Unions and Coöperative Societies will soon not only remove all obstacles, but secure favorable legislation for themselves, and in a few years they will be recognized as a power in the State, and be represented in Parliament."

As a workingman, I have no objection to the removal of obstacles, but desire it. I do object to class legislation. The teachings of the Press and lecturers generally favor special enactments; from thence comes all the trouble. In the first place, Governments entertain the idea that they are capable of managing people's affairs better than they can do it of themselves. For instance: I am a toiler from day to day to supply my daily wants. It taxes my physical powers to the utmost to provide the necessaries of life. I see an opportunity to increase my earnings by the borrowing of accumulative labor, (money being the representative,) $1,000, which will enable me to purchase a machine whereby I can produce in one day what it takes me three days to do without this machine. Now, it would be to my interest to give one-half of my earnings for the use of the capital, (say $3 per day for the loan,) but the Legislature steps in and forbids the capitalist under the penalty of losing the principal as well as interest. Who is the greatest loser, myself or the capitalist? My wages remain the same, instead of being raised fifty per cent. The capitalist goes into some other investment—perhaps the purchasing of food or some other necessary of life—apparently enhancing the price thereof to my loss by making me pay interest without my reaping the same benefit as I should if the capital had been loaned to me directly. Why should any class of men become a power in the State? Ought not every individual to be represented as a whole, not as a class, or "clans?" I thought the teachings of political economists, moralists and the Christian religion led us to believe in the universal brotherhood of man and to break down the barbarism of the "Dark Ages."

You cannot make laws for the interest of one class but at the expense of all other classes. The less Government has to do in making of laws to regulate the labor of to-day, or capital, the accumulative labor of yesterday, the better, except in so far as to prevent any one interfering with another when not infringing on their liberties.

HE'S ALL IRON.

BROOKLYN, Monday, July 19, 1869.

A View of French "Flats."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

After reading your article on "Flats" in yesterday's paper, I feel induced to say through your paper that I believe the "flat" system of living will never be accepted in this country, and I think there are many sound reasons why it should not. Among the soundest is the fact, that within twenty miles of the City, in almost any direction, can be found hundreds of snug little houses which one can hire for from $150 to $500 a year, or can buy them for $3,000 and upward. These houses have more real comforts in them than the City "flat" can afford for four times the above figures. I left the City nearly two years since, came to this place and built a house nearly in the centre of a half an acre of ground. The house and eight city lots is worth say $20,000. It contains all the modern improvements, and the real comfort to be realized in it is more than can be had in any City house costing short of $50,000.

As to getting to the City and back, it is no more than to go from Fifty-ninth-street to Wall, and as regards the different seasons, I would rather live here in Winter than in the City, and if I was compelled to live part of the year in the City, I would choose the Summer rather than the Winter.

In point of health there can be no more healthy place than this, for it is the highest ground on the line of the New-Haven Railroad, which, by the way, is the best managed and safest railroad leading out of your City. The commutation is not quite as low as on the Jersey roads, but the pressure which is coming down on the New-Haven road will soon bring it round all right.

With the above few hints, permit me to say that if the thousands of young married men in your City who are now doing just what I did the first seven or eight years of my married life—living in boarding-houses or hotels at a cost of from $3,000 to $10,000 a year, (with little comforts,) will follow my footsteps, they will never regret it, for they will find much more happiness and good living for less than half the money they now spend. N. W. R.

MOUNT VERNON, Monday, July 19, 1869.

Indecent Exposures by Boys.

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 19, 1869.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Why is it that the ordinance is not enforced to prevent the indecent exposure at our City docks? The writer of this was present at the landing of the Fall River steamers one day last week, and on the pier adjoining were a number of boys and young men bathing in the presence of the passengers of the boat. Now, Sir, I do not object to their bathing, but why is it necessary for them to select passenger steamboat landings and ferry docks for the purpose of gratifying their desires? The Police have shown so much indifference on this point that they take advantage of it. The Police should see to it that they at least observe some of the dictates of propriety. The boys are careless enough now of what is due to decency, and a little wholesome restraint on this practice could not fail to do them good. H. C.

THE FRESHETS IN TEXAS.

Reports from La Grange, Austin, San Antonio, Gonzales, Seguin, New-Braunfels, &c.

The Galveston, (Texas,) *News* of the 15th inst. has the following particulars of the flood at La Grange:

Thursday night the good people of La Grange went to their beds leaving the river still some ten or fifteen feet within its banks, and at day it was found to have risen seven feet, and at 9 o'clock it broke over its banks above and below, thus throwing two immense tides of water upon the town. At 11 o'clock the waters had met in the flats or valleys between town and the river on the southwest side, and was swelling very rapidly. At 12 o'clock it found its level, and having driven all the inhabitants out of the western portion of the town, it began turning over the smaller houses and floating them away toward the Gulf. At 1 o'clock it was within a block of the public square, and rising so fast that it drove the crowds back from the edge. Here the scene beggars description. Great crowds of women and children stood at the waters' edge, and with wringing hands and straining eyes saw their homes filled by the ruthless flood, and many of them swept away or turned over where they stood; while the crash of furniture and smashing of doors and windows told too horribly the ruin that was going on within. Men rushed back and forth on horseback or afoot, seeking their families or asking for assistance to tie a house already swimming, or claiming help from the idle lookers on to move their furniture from those not yet inundated, but were soon to share the general fate. Wagons loaded with furniture rattled to and fro at full gallop, some to the high ground with their confused mass of household wares, and others to take off the remaining stores. Before 3 o'clock the public square was a sheet of water. Store doors were thrown open, and merchants and clerks tried to save their goods by piling them in their second stories and on the counters; while every man and everything available were put into requisition to save the women and children from the mud torrent which was now rushing over three-fourths of the town. But the day sank into the night, and a pall was spread over the scene, as if to thwart the struggles of men to rescue property and save life. "Men forgot their passions in dread of their desolation," and all night through efforts never ceased, although in the darkness but little could be seen, yet the sound of the hammer and saw indicated the extempore construction of boats and rafts, while the lowing of cattle, the shouting of men, the screaming of women and children crying for help, mingled with the increasing beach-like roar of the mighty surge filled the midnight air—they filled the imagination with horrible fancies; and the steady rising of the waters, the rapid currents rushing around the corners, bade them speed with their good work or it would be too late. A boat was made of the boards of houses and filled with strong oarsmen, who went through the streets and yards searching for those who needed help. There was no party distinction; friend and foe were allied together to meet the common enemy.

Slowly, one after another, they brought off the few who had "determined to stay and meet the fate of their homes," but who became terrified when they found it so far exceeded their expectations.

Saturday morn came, and found the little town, which but the day before looked so fair and quiet in the confidence of its security, now deluged with a remorseless flood, for on the square and in every store stood four or five feet water. It was wholly deserted, and all the inhabitants had fled to the high grounds and hills, in the northern and northeastern suburbs. There was a scene of general confusion; every house was filled with the fugitives, not only homeless but without food, for they had not time to take provisions with them, or, if they had, they were too terrified to think of it.

Quantities of provisions were destroyed in the stores; such as sugar, flour and coffee—the essentials that were in barrels and too heavy to be lifted on counters or the upper floors.

I went to the Chalk Bluffs, four miles above on the river bank, for a better view. The scene was terrible. For fifteen miles, as far as the eye could reach to the north, west and south, the country was one unbroken sheet of water—except one hill, of some two and a half acres, about five miles away, now occupied by the families of Mrs. DANEY, ED. MANTON and one or two others, driven there from their homes on the other side of the river.

All of Rabb's Prairie was under water, and a fair estimate may be had of its depth when we say that the water reached nearly to the second-story windows of Captain MCDOW's large residence, which stands on the general level of the prairie.

AT SEGUIN.

At Seguin, the *Argus* says, for fifty consecutive hours, up to Tuesday noon, on the 6th, it poured down in perfect blinding sheets of rain. On Monday the waters overflowed the banks, completely submerging the bottom lands and destroying the crops. It says: "The cotton gin of J. AUGUST DEITZ, the grist and saw mill and ferryboat of Mrs. A. N. ERSKINE, the old Wiseman ferry-boat and dwelling house, and the grist mill and cotton gin of R. J. COORPENDER, have been swept away. We have heard of no loss of life up to date. Last night (Friday) the river fell some six feet, and is gradually falling. As we go to press, we are reliably informed that the high bridge over the San Marcos, on the Gonzales road, has been swept away by the flood in that river. Our informant states that the destruction of property on that stream has been immense. The mill, store and the dwelling house of Mr. JOSE have been destroyed. We are light sufferers, as compared with those further east."

AT GONZALES.

The Gonzales *Inquirer* of the 10th contains a long account of the freshet in the Gaudalupe and San Marcos. Heavy rains commenced on the 3d, and continued with scarcely a moment's intermission until the 6th. We condense:

Both the Gaudalupe and San Marcos Rivers rose at a rapid rate, and by Wednesday morning were entirely out of their banks and spreading rapidly over valleys and farms. By Wednesday night every farm on the banks of the two rivers was more or less submerged, and cotton, corn, fencing and negro cabins swept away by the velocity of the current. The loss will undoubtedly be immense, as every farm was inundated to a greater or less extent. Many negro families living on the banks were surrounded by the flood and had to be rescued with boats. It is reported that seven negroes, four miles above town, were seen on the roof of a house floating off, and it was feared they had perished. The water was two feet deep on the floor of the oil factory; the furnace was undermined. Two Mexicans attempted to swim a distance of a mile to their relief, but had their horses drowned, and they themselves had not been heard of at last accounts.

As we write this (Friday) morning, the river is receding rapidly. The Mayor, accompanied by Mr. DE JOHNS and Mr. TYLER, started up the San Marcos yesterday with the boat in search of the seven negroes and two Mexicans mentioned above. They returned last night and informed us that they had succeeded in rescuing from the trees the two Mexicans, and three of the negroes; the other four, a woman and her three children, were drowned. The freshet on both prongs of Peach Creek was equally destructive. Peach Creek itself was four feet higher than ever before known. All of the farms were under water, and an immense number of rails washed off.

AT AUSTIN AND OTHER PLACES.

The Galveston *News* says: Heavy rains commenced falling at Austin on the 3d—a very unusual thing for that time of the year for Western Texas. Rain on the 4th broke up the German celebration. Rain continued the 5th and 6th, and the Colorado commenced rising rapidly, after a steady rain for sixty hours. Later in the day on Tuesday, the 7th, the water was up to the top of the high bluff at the foot of the avenue, and all the bottom lands overflowed, and some small tenements on the banks of the river were carried off, and others abandoned. At night the river was higher than it was in 1852, and the rain pouring down. The following we copy from the *Record* of the 9th, as giving the fullest particulars.

MUN. SWISHER's place, on the opposite side of the river, is inundated, the water being nearly over the top of his house. We are told his mantelpiece was high water mark in 1852. Several wagons, said to be loaded for this place, are submerged near his house. It is believed JAMES & SIMPLEMAN's brick-yard has sustained heavy loss; COOK's yard, on this side of the river, has been swept away. Many families living on the banks of Waller and Shoal Creeks were compelled to move out to high ground. The new stone bridge near the Arsenal was entirely under water, and the houses in the neighborhood submerged to a great extent. Many persons living along the creek were compelled to abandon their houses, without removing their furniture, which, in consequence, will be greatly damaged. We hear of many farm-houses swept away and the crops destroyed. The damage to property in this county, while it is great, will be nothing in comparison to the vast destruction in the counties below. We tremble for the fate of the people on the river. About 10 o'clock Wednesday night, the waters commenced receding, and at 12 o'clock M., Thursday, the river is still going within its banks. We cannot expect to learn much in regard to the damage done until the waters fall. We may prepare ourselves to hear the worst. The following parties are sufferers by this overflow: Piper & Harrison, filled with water;—Hammett, George H. Gray, J. W. Hanning, the Newaham estate, Mr. Billingsley, crop ruined; Mr. Davis, engine and boiler under water; Dan Kinney, Von Rosenberg, Mr. Eborn, J. M. Mansfield, J. H. Raymond, Amos Morrill and others.

The ice machine near the river was submerged. Several colored families were compelled to abandon their homes; some took refuge for the night in the Court-house and at the old Methodist Church. It was a time long to be remembered by the settlers in this valley.

As we go to press, Thursday evening, the people begin to wear a more cheerful look, and those who abandoned their homes are again returning to them in joy and gladness.

The Colorado Valley.

The following, from the Galveston *News*, possesses a painful interest, in view of the destructive overflow that has visited that region:

"Such a calamity as that which has recently swept away towns, destroyed crops and farms, and lives of man and beast, has never before been known in the Colorado Valley. The valley is loveliness itself, rising frequently to the verge of the sublime. No one can see it without feeling that it was designed to be the scene of the highest degree of human happiness. Almost from where it starts out from beneath the Staked Plains to where the river pours into the beautiful Matagorda Bay, it flows through lands whose soil seems to have been weighed in a balance intended to mark the richest productiveness consistent with perfect human health. It attracted settlers so rapidly that in 1860 the cash value of farms in six of the counties through which the river flows was $18,000,000. The acres of land improved in farms in these counties, beginning with Matagorda and ending with Travis, inclusive, were 250,000; acres unimproved in farms, 2,500,000; cotton bales, annually, 400 pounds each, 56,000; slaves, 18,000. This is about eight bales to the hand. Many places in this valley, in the valley of the Brazos, and elsewhere in Texas, yielded ten or twelve bales to the hand. The counties referred to then produced annually 1,300,000 bushels of corn. Sugar also was made; and it is a low estimate to say that the annual value of the three crops—sugar, corn and cotton—in these six counties was between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000. Wheat, also, was raised to a considerable extent, and vegetables of all kinds in the most profuse abundance. As to stock, it is enough to say flocks and herds were its great specialty.

In its upper course the Colorado flows through rich stores of mineral wealth. Llano County contains vast elevations and subterranean deposits of the purest and best iron ore known. A little further north, the coal measures exhibit themselves liberally and in excellent quality, from the Colorado to the Brazos and beyond. Granite, marble and a number of the most valuable minerals are also abundant.

The scenery of a large portion of the valley is strikingly picturesque, and in places where it is sufficiently so to justify a long trip for the pleasure of seeing it, nature has added varied mineral and splendid cold water springs. These places will in time be thronged with visitors in search of health and recreation. In the Llano Valley, near a fine sulphur spring, the falls of Falls Creek, a few rods from the Colorado, pour in a stream sixty feet wide over a perpendicular height of 105 feet, into a basin of half an acre in extent, "deep, clear water, fine both for bathing and fishing." The scenery around and up and down for miles is of the most enchanting character.

A COWARDLY AND BRUTAL MURDER.

An Estimable and Innocent Woman the Victim.

From the St. Louis Democrat, July 21.

The telegraph yesterday morning briefly announced the murder of Mrs. J. G. OERTEL, at Brighton, Macoupin County, Ill., by a German, named JOHN KREGER. Brighton was thrown into an intense excitement about 9 o'clock on Sunday evening by the announcement of the horrible facts. The murder occurred about three miles west, at the home of JOHN G. OERTEL, who is a wealthy German farmer, and his wife was a most estimable woman, of ladylike qualifications, and greatly beloved by all who knew her.

About two years past KREGER has been in the employ of Mr. OERTEL as a farm hand. On the evening of the 4th KREGER was intoxicated and quarrelsome, and the following morning was paid off and discharged. He then went to Brighton, to Alton, and, perhaps, to other places, drinking and spending his money, returning to Brighton and harvesting a few days in the vicinity. He was offended at being discharged, and claimed that he had not been paid in full, and made some threats against the family. No attention was paid to him, however, as he is a man who often gets into quarrels and difficulties with his associates, and never has been feared or considered dangerous. On Sunday evening, a week previous to his committing this bloody act, he appeared at the house, it is now believed, with the intention of carrying his threats into execution, but as there were several hired men present he made some excuse for his appearance and left. On Sunday evening he left town and went toward the Oertel farm. He had made a call at a friend's house, where he exhibited his revolver to the children in a careless manner. He was ordered off by the owner, when he made the remark that he need not be afraid, "he was not going to shoot any of his family." He arrived at OERTEL's at dusk, there being no one at home but Mrs. OERTEL and three children, the oldest about 13 years of age. KREGER at once commenced to use abusive talk, and threatened to shoot Mr. OERTEL, Mrs. OERTEL and then shoot himself. He also said that one of the three, including himself, had got to die. Mrs. OERTEL not thinking he would be so cowardly as to carry his threat into execution against her, made no attempt to get into the house, but thinking he might injure her husband, sent her oldest child to notify him of his danger, he being at the time, at a neighbor's, about half a mile distant. The child met her father on his way home, where he arrived before any harm was done. Seeing the state of affairs, and the demonstrations of the murderer, he told his wife to go into the house and take care of herself, and he would go to the barn and rouse his hired men, who were sleeping there, and started, not thinking his wife in any great danger. He gained an entrance to the barn without giving KREGER a show for a shot at him. As he entered the barn KREGER turned upon his wife and fired, as it is supposed, as she was going in the house, the ball hitting her arm at or near the elbow. He then ran to the door and fired a second time, the ball passing through or near her breast, killing her instantly. Her husband and hired men arrived too late to secure the murderer, he having fled, as is supposed, to the woods near by. The barn is about one hundred yards from the house, and on the opposite side from the door.

The neighbors were aroused and word sent to town. Several men went out, but no active search was commenced until after daylight. His track was discovered in a corn-field about half a mile away, where, from indications, he spent a part of the night, and went from there to a small creek, where his tracks were last seen, and it could not be determined which way he went. Information had been sent to all surrounding towns and neighborhoods giving a description of the man, and it is believed he cannot escape capture.

The murderer is a single man, and has no relatives living near here or in this country, so far as known. He is about 30 years of age, five feet six or seven inches high, has dark-brown hair, cut close, and chin whiskers rather thin, and blue or gray eyes. He wore a dark coat and low-crowned black fur hat. He usually carries his head inclined forward, with a downcast look, rarely looking at any person he meets. He is a German, and speaks English rather poorly. Mr. OERTEL, the husband of the murdered woman, is a German also, and has lived in Jersey County several years, where he owns a good farm, and is one of the best citizens.

Circumstances go to show that this murder was premeditated; that the murderer had laid his plans before acting, and no doubt intended to shoot Mr. OERTEL, but believing he would be thwarted and caught, on his return with the men from the barn, he wreaked his vengeance on his helpless wife in this cowardly and brutal manner.

H. F. MCNEIL, Esq., held an inquest on the remains, and a verdict of willful murder was returned in accordance with the above facts.

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

The Visit of Senator Trumbull and Party—The Mormon Leader Preaches at Them.

The correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, who is with the commercial party from that city which has just made a trip to the Pacific coast, writes as follows in a letter dated Salt Lake City, July 12:

In the afternoon (Sunday the 11th) everybody went to the Tabernacle, and BRIGHAM preached, and from a text, a most unusual thing among the Saints. He said the Mormons, so-called, believed in Almighty God, and in His Son, the Lord Jesus Christ, in witness of which they partook of the Sacrament as commanded. He claimed that the gifts poured out on the Day of Pentecost followed their preaching; that in their hands were the issues of life and death the same as in those of the Saviour, only in less degree, and consequently by the laying on of hands they healed the sick. There was nothing miraculous in it, or in the gift of prophecy; all wise men could predicate the future from the past and present; indeed, these were miracles, except to the ignorant. Jesus turned the water into wine by calling from the elements the properties extracted from them by the grape, and mingling them with the water. He knew how to do it and had the power, and to Him it was no miracle, no more than is the production of bread to us who understand the process. He claimed for his Church a further insight into spiritual things than that of other Christian sects. "We know all things," said he," "comprehend all things, the great movements of mankind, with their secret causes. There is not a divine on earth who can tell us what God is, because they don't know. We know, and from the Bible, which we believe. It says that Jesus was the express image of His Father, and that man was made in the image of God. Was Jesus like us? Yes. Then God has forehead, eyes, nose, mouth, &c.? Yes. Man is next to God in dignity, and uprightness and power, and therefore do the myriads of spirits in space seek earthly tabernacles, resorting even to the vilest haunts of men to obtain them. The Saints were driven from Missouri and Illinois, as the Israelites were destroyed of old, because they were heedless and disobedient. Men said we tampered with their slaves, but God caused us to be driven forth for our good—for chastisement and discipline. We have not suffered, but are the better for it, and at any rate those who have expelled us have suffered a hundred fold what we have. I have never had a physician in my family. Take a hundred thousand human beings, and expel all physicians from them; take an equal number and give them the usual allowance of physicians, and the former will outwear, outlive and overrun the latter. It is an Indian trait to steal his neighbor's horses. What better is it for a man to win another's money at cards or faro? How many of the statesmen of America or Europe are better than the Indian in this respect? Not many, I think. Are you not better off, hundreds of you women, who formerly lived in the old countries in the most squalid poverty, on the crumbs that fell from your master's table? Such is our religion and policy. All that is good, that increases knowledge and happiness, brings joy and peace, is of God, and we believe in and accept it. We have taken the poor and ignorant by the hand and lifted them up, and we mean to make this people equal in all possible human achievement to any on the earth. We believe in peace, and our politics are peace on earth, good will toward men. Show us the wise, disinterested, foreseeing statesman, and he is the man for our votes. Well, I am asked, what of polygamy? Nothing; it is before the world, and shows for itself. I have a pretty large family, and I am not ashamed of it—not afraid to compare it with any family on earth of only equal advantages. I never went to school but eleven days in my life." And so forth.

He suggested the question as to what constituted morality, after averring that in all morality his people went with and far beyond the world at large. But he didn't condescend to explain what he understood by it. And so our Chicago friends went away with the peculiar morality of polygamy unexplained to them. Listening to preaching in the Tabernacle is a bore. The acoustics are not good, if they are not bad; the assemblage is immense, and more or less noisy, of course, and it is harder work than mowing to hear an ordinary speaker, sit where you may. BRIGHAM is a strong talker, a good deal impassioned, gesticulates freely and not ungracefully, and asserts or argues stoutly. His discourse of yesterday was particularly addressed to your excursionists, and much good may it do them. Considering BRIGHAM's ability, and that he has been preaching this issue for thirty-five years, I was disappointed in his exposition of Mormon doctrine.

HILDEBRAND THE OUTLAW.

Measures Taken for his Capture—Meeting of Citizens of St. Francois County—Address by Governor McClurg.

From the St. Louis Democrat, July 21.

Governor MCCLURG left St. Louis Friday, the 16th inst., to take measures for the capture of SAMUEL HILDEBRAND, the outlaw. He arrived at Irondale on the same afternoon and took conveyance with Colonel W. D. BOWEN and assistants, for Big River Mills, in St. Francois County, about fifteen miles from Irondale, arriving at 9 o'clock P. M. They remained in the town and vicinity Saturday and Sunday. On Monday they went to Farmington, the county seat, and attended a meeting of the prominent citizens of the county, called by them and led by Sheriff FRANK MURPHY.

Monday afternoon the meeting was held, and was addressed by Governor MCCLURG. A Committee on Resolutions was appointed. While they were absent, Judge CARTER, of the Circuit Court, who resides at Farmington, made some remarks, showing the necessity of the enforcement of the laws by the aid and countenance of the citizens, so as to save the expense and odium of the presence of militia. This was the purport of the address also of the Governor.

The Committee then came in and reported resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, committing the citizens of the county through their representatives in the meeting, to the earnest enforcement of the laws. The meeting by these resolutions authorized the County Court, which was then in session, to provide additional pay for Special Deputy Sheriffs that might be appointed by the Governor under the law of March, 1866. They also provided that a force of ten men in each township, eight in all, or eighty men should be organized by the Deputy Sheriffs who were to hold themselves in readiness for any call. The deputies were appointed by the Governor before leaving Farmington. At their head was Colonel W. D. BOWEN, with whom Sheriff MURPHY will undoubtedly heartily coöperate.

After the adoption of the resolutions, Governor MCCLURG was called upon for his views. He expressed himself as entirely satisfied with the resolutions, and also tendered his thanks to the citizens for the spirit they had manifested. But he impressed upon them the fact that the resolutions would be satisfactory only if executed in good faith.

At the request of Governor MCCLURG, we would state that the assertion that Sheriff BRECKINRIDGE, of Washington County, could not get a man to volunteer to assist him in hunting HILDEBRAND, was totally incorrect. He says he could learn of no cause of complaint of the citizens of Washington County. His language with regard to Sheriff BRECKINRIDGE and his Deputy, CLARK, was highly complimentary. This was accompanied by the statement that Sheriff BRECKINRIDGE had but a short time before endangered his life by receiving a severe wound in endeavoring to capture the desperado.

There were rumors in this city on Monday that HILDEBRAND had been shot dead in his tracks, but Governor MCCLURG authorizes us to say that they are untrue. HILDEBRAND is still at large, though constant efforts are now being made to capture him alive or dead. Beside the eighty men above mentioned, whole communities were on the watch for him, so that we may hope for his ultimate capture.

Mistaken Identity or Filial Indifference.

The Randolph County (Ind.) *Journal* reports the following queer case, either of mistaken identity or of strange filial indifference: "Farmland, in our county, is just now all alive over the return of a long-mourned dead soldier from that place. In 1864 THOMAS WEBB, aged 17, son of Squire WEBB, living on the Mississinewa River, five miles from Farmland, enlisted in the Sixty-ninth Regiment, Indiana Volunteers. At the battle of —— he was seen to fall and was reported dead. His parents gave him up, had his funeral sermon preached, and mourned for him as in his grave. His father even received his bounty and back pay from the authorities at Washington, the name having been dropped from the rolls as dead. It was all forgotten, and he lived but in the memory of his former friends, until a few days ago there came to Farmland a young man who was immediately recognized as THOS. WEBB. 'My God, TOM WEBB, I thought you were dead,' would greet him on his travels. But he met them all, saying they were mistaken. His father and stepmother and all recognized him, but no acknowledgment would he make. His father described certain marks as being on his person. At first he refused to be examined, but finally submitted, and the marks were found. He still insisted that he was JOHN ——. He was through this country a year ago, and stopped with his father—was with a partner, buying horses. His partner was a stranger, and supposed JOHN was; but instead of inquiring for the road to any place, JOHN always knew the way. His father did not then recognize him, but to-day insists that it is he. The mystery is still unraveled; and if JOHN is not TOM WEBB, his manner, looks and actions, his friends' judgment, all deceive. What is his reason for concealing it we don't know, for, if we are rightly informed, Squire WEBB is a good man to claim heirship to."

PIGEON SHOOTING.

An Extraordinary Achievement—Bogardus Kills One Hundred Birds Consecutively.

From the Chicago Tribune, July 22.

A great feat at pigeon shooting was performed by A. H. BOGARDUS, yesterday afternoon, in the killing of 100 birds consecutively and without a miss. This has been tried by skillful shots, times without number, but never successfully. It was firmly believed, among sportsmen, that the thing could not be done; and one of the best shots in the State, as well as one of the most experienced of men in this matter, JOHN FARNSWORTH, so entirely certain was he of the correctness of his estimate, that he, early in the present month, wagered BOGARDUS $1,000 to $100, on each of three trials, that he could not kill one hundred pigeons consecutively. BOGARDUS, procuring a gun especially adapted to the kind of shooting in hand—a long, heavy single-barreled shot-gun of No. 8 bore, and carrying double the quantity of powder and shot used in ordinary fowling pieces—on Wednesday last essayed the first of the three trials, attempting to kill one hundred single rises consecutively, from a plunge-trap, twenty-one yards rise and eighty yards boundary. When thirty birds had been killed without a miss the gunlock suddenly gave out, and the weapon had to be abandoned, a gun with the shape and qualities of which he was totally unfamiliar, and which was altogether too light for such heavy shooting, being substituted. In this trial BOGARDUS failed, killing eighty birds in ninety-one shots, and losing the first match. It was then believed by a few, and so predicted in these columns, that, with the heavy gun he might not have failed, and that, with the heavy gun he might not have failed, and that, with "Betsey," as the old weapon is called, in good order, the parties offering heavy odds had every reason to be solicitous concerning their wagers.

THE SECOND TRIAL

took place yesterday afternoon at Dexter Park. As usual, the weather was extremely threatening just past noon, and the attendance was therefore small. By 2 o'clock the trap and boundaries were in readiness, and Mr. BOGARDUS made his appearance with "Betsey" hung on his arm, the dangerous damsel refitted with an entirely new lock, and an extra one on hand in case of an emergency. With the selection of R. M. PATCHEN as umpire for BOGARDUS, H. M. AVERY for FARNSWORTH, A. C. HALL as referee, ABE KILEMAN trapping the birds, and PATCHEN pulling the trap, the shooting began at 2:05 o'clock. The birds for this trial were tame doves, fat and strong, slower on the wing than wild pigeons, but blessed with thicker skins and an ability to carry off a much greater quantity of shot, so that they were fully as hard to kill. The prospects were good for a favorable day when the shooting began, but in a few moments a drenching shower came up, followed by intermittent dashes of rain all the rest of the afternoon. The first twenty-five birds were killed in nineteen minutes, and then a halt was made for the purpose of cooling the gun, which was done at the end of every twenty-five shots during the match. A peculiar feature of the shooting was that the birds were almost invariably shot on the toss—that is, as they rose from the hoist of the trap, and before they had time to spread their wings. In no case did a bird fall dead further than eight feet from the trap, while fully ninety of the hundred were gathered within a radius of five feet! Such shooting was never before witnessed. It was simply a pull of the trap, a toss of the pigeon about three feet into the air, and the bird fell instantly dead. "Betsey" never flinched, never once hung fire or flashed in the pan. Her murderous load went unerringly to its destination, and she was all that could be desired, save that she "kicked" fearfully. So great was the recoil that at the close of the first hundred shots BOGARDUS' shoulder was pounded black and blue. At 4:05 o'clock, precisely two hours from the time the first shot was fired, including several halts in consequence of the rain and to cool the gun, the one hundredth bird was killed and gathered, and a hearty cheer was given in honor of the first marksman to accomplish the feat.

THIRD TRIAL.

Most men, after such tremendous physical exertion, would have been unable, or at least unwilling, to undergo such another trial without a lengthened rest; but BOGARDUS evidently knows no such word as "tired." The third and last match, with a gain of $1,000 if won, was worth trying for, and, with his bruised and swollen shoulder, he began it without delay. No one expected that he could win, and he did not, missing nine birds in the hundred. The consecutive shooting is indicated by the following numbers: 26, 0, 14, 0, 30, 0, 11, 0, 3, 0, 0, 1, 0, 2, 0, 4, 0—91. He was heartily sick of the last hundred, suffering severely from headache and his painful bruises. Losing the first and third matches, Mr. BOGARDUS is a clear winner of $800. Some of the losing parties having manifested dissatisfaction at the use of the plunge-trap—though perfectly content before their money was won—BOGARDUS expressed his willingness to make the same matches again, using a ground-trap, but the offer was not accepted.

The Ecclesiastical Court at Chicago—Popular Sympathy for Rev. Mr. Cheney.

The proceedings in the ecclesiastical trial of Rev. CHARLES EDWARD CHENEY, Rector of Christ's Church, in Chicago, were brought to a sudden termination on Thursday morning, for the present at least, by the service of an injunction upon the Ecclesiastical Court, issued by Judge JAMISON, of the Superior Court of Chicago, on the ground that the former tribunal was combining and confederating to injure Mr. CHENEY, and that its proceedings were contrary to equity. The Ecclesiastical Court thereupon adjourned until the next day, claiming that they would be able to prove that the injunction by the civil court was issued without proper cause. A special telegram from Chicago says:

The scene that followed the service of the injunction was of a novel and significant character. The audience, in the face and presence of the Bishop and his Court, joined with almost entire unanimity in hearty and long-continued applause, thus giving unmistakable evidence that their sympathies were with Mr. CHENEY. No unprejudiced person can peruse the proceedings of the Ecclesiastical Court yesterday and not be forced to the conclusion that the unvarying decisions of the clergymen acting as assessors against the accused upon points which any fair mind would unhesitatingly declare well taken, and without assigning any reasons for their action, could have been the result of anything else than a prejudgment of the case. Under these circumstances there can be no regret felt that Mr. CHENEY has availed himself of his legal and constitutional right to save himself from being smitten down by his adversaries contrary to law and justice. There can be no doubt but that the events of yesterday and to-day in connection with this case have wonderfully strengthened Mr. CHENEY in the public esteem. The sympathy for him is universal. This has resulted simply from the arbitrary and prejudiced action of the Ecclesiastical Court in attempting to force their condemnation upon him in violation of the clearest principles of equal and exact justice.

Betting on Elections—Decision by the California Supreme Court.

From the Sacramento Union, July 17.

An interesting decision has been made by the Supreme Court of California on betting on elections. The case was that of JOHNSTON *vs.* RUSSELL, appealed from the Sixth District Court. JOHNSTON, plaintiff, made several bets on the Presidential election last September. RUSSELL was the stakeholder. Plaintiff allowed the stakes to rest without demanding the withdrawal of his own or any part of the same till the 23d of November, when, from the published election returns, it became certain that he had lost his money. Then he sent the stakeholder, RUSSELL, a written notice not to pay the money or any part of it over to the winner, and that if he did, plaintiff would hold the stakeholder responsible for his part of the stakes. RUSSELL did pay the money to the winner, and hence this suit. The Court decide—SANDERSON writing the opinion—first, that gambling on popular elections is against public policy, and therefore illegal; second, that money wagered may be recovered at law, if the party who staked it makes a demand for the same before the event on which he wagered has been decided; third, that if the better allows his stake to remain in the stakeholder's hands, without any demand for its return until the event has been decided, he cannot then come into Court and sue for its recovery. This was what the plaintiff did in the case decided. He waited and stood upon the laws of honor till he found he had lost, and then he appealed from the laws of honor to the laws of the land. The Court was unanimously of opinion that to allow him this appeal would be to encourage fraud. They reaffirm the dictum of the Court of Errors of New-York, in Vischer *vs.* Yates, as the law of California, which was that "either party might disaffirm the wager and recover his money of the stakeholder at the time before the happening of the event upon which the wager was made; but that the loser could not recover of the stockholder after the event had happened and he had lost his money—that in that case, as to him, the wager had become an executed contract, and his repentance has come too late." The conclusion of the opinion is that "after the money has been lost and won, neither party ought to be heard in a Court of Justice."

Gustave Dore in the Riots.

The Paris correspondent of the *Salut Public* of Lyons narrates the subjoined: "GUSTAVE DORE, the well-known painter, went out, like everybody else, to see the rioting. He was in his working clothes, that is, in a blouse, and, eminent as he is, decorated, and quite a personage, he was mistaken for a *gamin* from his youthful appearance. Some of the despicable individuals who sow money to reap disturbance were doubtless led into error by that circumstance; for, on DORE feeling some one touch his pocket, he put his hand into it and found there a piece of five francs which he had never placed there. On the strength of his costume and face he was paid to aid in the riot!"

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 25, 1869.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The martial law of 1821 has been revived in Spain by decree of the Government.

A bill recognizing as valid all the legal bearings of marriages of Bavarians in the United States without the previous consent of the Home Government, has been drawn up, based on negotiations with Herr ROSTER, the Bavarian Consul at Chicago, and the Bavarian Ministry and prominent members of the Diet have pledged themselves to support it.

The Committee on the Budget in the Reichsrath at Vienna have reported against abolishing the Embassies at the minor European capitals.

GENERAL.

The Congressional Committee of Ways and Means, and Senator HENDRICKS, were in San Francisco yesterday. The latter on his arrival, the evening before, was received by the Democratic State Central Committee, and was serenaded at his hotel. He was introduced to the crowd by Senator CASSERLY but made no speech, merely thanking them for their attentions.

It is stated that Commander OWEN, who is now on his way to the Haytien station with the *Seminole*, has orders to make vigorous reprisals for the recent outrages on American property in Samana Bay and elsewhere; and to make every effort to capture the piratical steamer *Telegraph*, with which LUPERON has been cruising about the island.

Several of the party recently shipped from Philadelphia as laborers on the Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad, at the Duluth end of the line, are in St. Paul trying to borrow money enough to enable them to return to Philadelphia. They say that they are mechanics, and in common with many others were not accepted as laborers after having arrived. The desperadoes who got into the party, and created so much trouble on the passage out, are with the laborers and are mutinous and disorderly.

The American colony which settled in Jaffa, Palestine, had in October last dwindled down to five families, consisting of twenty-five persons in all. One of these was a carpenter, in the service of the Arabs and Turks; and another was running a four-horse stage coach from Jaffa to Jerusalem, over a poor road, generally making the thirty-five miles in twelve hours, and charging his passengers a French Napoleon—four gold dollars—each. Elder ADAMS was in England drumming up recruits.

Judge JOHNSON, in the Seventh Judicial District, has denied the motion to vacate the injunction upon the trustees of Genesee College, restraining them from removing that institution from Lima to Syracuse. This decision is made without reference to the law authorizing the removal, passed by the last Legislature. The injunction was procured before the passage of that law, and was for the purpose of preventing a removal before the litigation in progress to determine whether the right of removal exists or can be exercised, could be brought to an issue.

The celebration of the successful landing of the new cable on the United States coast will take place in Duxbury, Mass., on Tuesday. A banquet will be given within a tent on what is known as Abraham's Hill, and the chief officials of the Cable Company, with several prominent gentlemen, will be the lions of the day. The officers of the steamers *Chiltern* and *Scandaria* were entertained at an informal banquet yesterday, previous to their departure.

THOMAS SHERWIN, an old Boston teacher, known to hundreds of Bostonians as the stern Head-master of the English Hill School, died suddenly of heart disease on Friday evening, at his residence in Dedham, Mass.

A train on the Connecticut River Railroad ran off the track, yesterday morning, a short distance north of Holyoke, Mass., and the engineer, fireman and a brakeman were hurt. All the passengers escaped injury. The engine was demolished and the cars were considerably damaged.

While a company of the North Carolina State Militia were waiting for transportation from Goldsboro to Raleigh, a few days ago, two of the men, named WILLIAM PUTNEY and EDWARD MORSE, got away from the command, got intoxicated, next quarreled, and then one, PUTNEY, stabbed the other. Both were arrested and put under guard, when RICHARD PUTNEY, a brother of WILLIAM, attempted to rescue the latter. A general fight ensued between the guard and the mutinous men, which resulted in the death of WILLIAM PUTNEY.

Four young people, two Misses TURNER, of Charlestown, Mass., and two sons of Rev. Mr. LIBBY, of Auburn, Me., were drowned by the sinking of a rowboat in which they were sailing in Lake Auburn.

A telegram from Augusta, Ga., states that a political fight between whites occurred at Upper Three Runs, Barnwell District, South Carolina, yesterday, and that two men were killed and several wounded. No particulars are given.

It is decided that the proposed trans-continental railway convention shall be held in Oswego, but when is not yet announced. All the leading railroads from the Pacific coast to Newfoundland will be called upon to send representatives.

Mr. CHARLES A. AUGHINBAUGH, a jeweler in Harrisburg, Penn., received a package through Adams' Express, yesterday, inclosing three or four thousand dollars' worth of jewelry, which was stolen from his store on the night of the 4th of June. The articles look as if they had been buried.

Our Cuba dispatches state that General LETONA has left Puerto Principe, and will probably return at once to Spain. PUELLO has issued a proclamation declaring his intention to follow out the Captain-General's programme. A bridge on the Nuevitas Railroad, near Puerto Principe, has been destroyed by the insurgents.

An insane man named DAVID H. BREWEN escaped from his friends in Madison, N. J., on Friday afternoon, and stealing a ride upon a freight train went to Succasunna Plains, where his strange actions caused a party to make an attempt to secure his arrest. BREWEN resisted with a knife, and three persons were wounded. One, a young man by the name of BUCK, who was standing on the sidewalk, was stabbed near the heart, and, it is reported, died yesterday morning. BREWEN is now in the Morristown Jail.

The result of the Coroner's investigation into the circumstances of the Owego tragedy is the justification of the killing of BOWERS by WILTSE, the watchman, who died from wounds inflicted by BOWERS. It has been found that the many burglaries, thefts and fires in the town during the past few months were committed by a gang of young fellows resident in Owego, of whom BOWERS was the leader. The town has been greatly disturbed by the acts of these fellows, and therefore much satisfaction is expressed at the result of the inquiry.

The across-the-continent Pullman palace sleeping car reached the Thirtieth-street depot at 7 o'clock yesterday morning, with her passengers. Her time from Sacramento was seven days, the run having been made on regular schedules of the Pacific Railroad, the Chicago and Northwestern and the Great Central route. The French officials, who were among the passengers, took the steamer for Havre at noon. They expect to make the trip from the Pacific Coast to Paris in seventeen days.

A legal interpretation of the Tax law concerning unstamped tobacco was rendered yesterday by United States Commissioner BETTS, who declared that the exposure of tobacco to view was not sufficient to constitute an offer to sell, the law merely requiring that the tobacco be stamped before the actual offer to sell is made. The decision was made in the case of NEHEMIAH and JACOB COHEN, charged with violating the seventy-eighth section of the Revenue acts.

Mr. CHAS. T. HARVEY, of Tarrytown, the competitor of Mr. A. T. STEWART, of this City, for the purchase of Hempstead Plains, has begun proceedings against the town authorities of Hempstead, to prevent, if possible, the delivery of the deeds to Mr. STEWART. The matter will be argued at the Special Term of the Queens County Circuit Court in October next.

The Seventh Regiment returned to this City yesterday. The members of the excursion battalion express themselves greatly pleased with the hospitable treatment that they received at Troy, Saratoga and Albany.

There has been another collision on the Erie Railroad. Mr. JAMES BOGERT, of Passaic, and Mr. CHARLES H. JAMES, of Paterson, were seriously injured on Wednesday last by a collision between a passenger train and a freight train. The collision occurred near the Jersey City depot and was caused by the misplacement of a switch.

The Police made the following number of arrests in this City during the past week: Saturday, 294; Sunday, 161; Monday, [illegible]; Tuesday, 262; Wednesday, 229; Thursday, 220; Friday, 198. Total, 1,623.

Yesterday morning the recruits of the Cuban expedition, discharged from Fort Lafayette the night before, were paid for their services, the amount given to each being more than sufficient to defray their expenses to their homes. The money was paid by Cuban sympathizers.

Some fragments of rock, yesterday thrown by a blast into the air, fell upon the roof of a house on Palisade-avenue, near Hudson-street, Bergen City, and passing through it fell on the floor beneath it. One, weighing half a ton, broke down a bed on which a lady had just been reclining.

The Catholic Ecumenical Council at Rome.

Prince HOHENLOHE, the Bavarian Minister, in inviting a Conference of the Catholic States to consider their joint action on this movement, received an answer from Baron VON BEUST, the Protestant Minister of Austria, which is very applicable to the curiosity of the rest of the expectant world. Perhaps the Council may not take place at all; and if it does there will be time to move when it takes cognizance of secular affairs that do not concern them. Both contingencies thus contemplated are probable.

The original scheme was offered to the whole Christian world, but the refusal of the Eastern Patriarch of Constantinople and his brother of Alexandria was quite as decided as that of the Protestants of Western Churches to take any part in it, and the Council is now lessened down to a gathering of the strictly orthodox. Seats are prepared for 850 Bishops, of these 550 are of the Latin nations, viz.: 294 Italians, 66 Spanish, 22 Portuguese, 90 French, with whom must be classed 77 from Brazil, Mexico and the republics of South America. There are remaining 65 German, 48 English and Irish, 52 North American, 6 Belgian, 16 Canadian, 5 Hollander, 20 Grecian and Turkish. To these must be added 70 Cardinals, of whom 40 are Italian. This enormous preponderance of Italians has already excited grave apprehensions, which have found their most able exponent in Monseigneur DUPANLOUP, Archbishop of Orleans, the great pillar of the Gallican Church. In two letters, recently published in the *Journal Français*, he expresses his fears that the object of the Council is to obtain the consent of the Church to the dogma of Papal Infallibility; that the Jesuits, who hold PIO NONO completely in their hands, are well aware that at his death the power may pass into other hands, and they are, therefore, anxious to obtain if possible an absolute definition and authorization first. Father PICIRILO, who is the leading man of the *Civilta Journal*, at one time recognized as the official organ of the Pope, is understood to be the chief promoter of the action. The Archbishop urges that the Court of Rome has been for some time feeling the pulse of the Catholic world. It has made the Bishops of various countries hold provincial synods and send their decrees for revision by a Roman congregation, after which they have been published so as to give the appearance of a general consent to the doctrine of Papal Infallibility, and the Jesuit organs have trumpeted the result. The Archbishop vehemently protests against these tendencies, and expressed the desire of the French Bishops and Clergy for reforms in the Church in accordance with the spirit of the age, and a reconciliation of her claims in accordance with modern culture and freedom.

As Cardinal ANTONELLI, the Minister of the Papal Court, is known to anticipate reckoning upon nearly six hundred votes in his favor, the decision of the Council would be a foregone conclusion, and Prince HOHENLOHE pointed out that if it elevated this Infallibility and the propositions of the Syllabus into dogmas, it would thereby place the Church directly at issue with the acknowledged principles of every Government in Europe.

But the minority, both in numbers and learning, are far too powerful to be ignored and overridden. They have already insisted that the conditions laid down by the great jurist, GERSON, who was the life and soul of two General Councils held during his lifetime, shall be those under which alone such Councils can be deemed legitimate; and one is that no single member of the Church, who has anything to say, can be denied perfect freedom of speech, consultation and voting. PIUS IX., who is a nervous as well as honest man, under these circumstances, has more than once of late declared that his physicians forbid his undertaking, at his age, such an ordeal. There is, therefore, a probability of an indefinite postponement of it if prospects look threatening.

In the meantime the rest of the world are spectators of this controversy; and to those who have not read, or who have forgotten, the correspondence of the First NAPOLEON with Cardinal GONSALVI on the Concordat of 1801, it may not be uninstructive to consider some of the arguments put forth against the action. They say Bishops sit in council as representatives of the Universal Church, as judges of doctrine, not its legislators and creators; matters of debate ought not to be prepared beforehand for the purpose, and at the caprice of the Curia of Rome, only those witnesses to be heard whom it chooses to call; that there should be nothing similar to the procedure of 1854 on the Immaculate Conception; that fears are widely entertained of a design to fabricate unauthorized dogmas and to upset fundamentally the true Constitution of the Church. They say that one authority has been straining every nerve to destroy the rest; that the true and genuine power of the Church is violated by the Curia, which tyrannizes over the First See of Christendom, and the form of the Church and its authority is so deformed that the people cannot recognize it. They contrast the feebleness, the party spirit, the tyranny, the formalism, the bureaucracy, the zeal for the shell and disregard for the inner kernel within the Church, on the one hand, with the growing hatred and contempt of an age constantly tending to materialism, on the other.

They point out that for three centuries the Pope has been concentrating a centralized despotic power—completely though silently revolutionizing the whole Constitution of the Church; for instead of its being defined as the assembly of the faithful, instituted by Christ and by legitimate pastors, of whom the successor of St. Peter is first, it is now simply the great visible company of all Christians under their common chief pastor, the Pope, Christ not even being mentioned. The Pope, instead of holding a purely ministerial office as President of the whole Episcopacy, is become an absolute monarch, with vicars who have merely to obey his commands, and are to be deposed if they demur to this position. Through this policy it is sought to make parish priests removable at the caprice of their Bishop, of which there have been abundant examples in France, and one at least in New-York within a few weeks. They ask what Christian rule can that be, under an irresponsible tyranny, where Bishops, themselves the creatures of Rome, suspend or depose their priests for any reason or for no reason, and the sacraments are openly refused to pious laymen, against whom no charges can be brought but opinions displeasing to the dominant party at Rome? Finally, that the Church can no more hand over the gift of Infallibility which it possesses, only so far as it represents the universal Church, on which, not on Bishops *per se*, still less on the Pope, God has bestowed the gift, than a priest can depute a layman to say mass for him.

No reasonable man can wonder that devout Roman Catholics should write in this strain. They have done so in French, in German and in Spanish. The Catholic laymen at Treves, in Prussia, especially. Perhaps, in the interest of Christianity, it would be as well the discussion does take place.

The End of the Irish Church Question.

The satisfactory settlement of affairs in England, to which we referred yesterday, has now been formally ratified by the supreme power in the Constitution—the House of Commons. Very shortly after the assemblage of the panic-stricken Lords at which they so speedily resolved to beat a retreat, and the negotiations for a surrender carried on between the prudent Lord CAIRNS and the conciliatory Lord GRANVILLE, the terms of the treaty thus negotiated were brought before the Commons for ratification. There was no difficulty interposed from any quarter, and nothing but reciprocal admiration and a suave interchange of compliments was the order of the day. Mr. GLADSTONE—"with a heavy sense of responsibility, but with profound satisfaction"—rose to move formally the restoration of all the vital provisions of the bill. He spoke with an evident sense of relief at the favorable turn which things had taken, and at the termination of a conflict which, though his ultimate triumph was all but assured under any circumstances, might have resulted in violent constitutional convulsions, and incidentally brought about the overthrow of institutions which it is at present neither his wish nor his policy to assail. He refrained from any expression of triumph over the vanquished, but euphemistically alluded to the extra year of grace which the Lords had obtained for the Irish Establishment as "not a token of victory, but an indication of the joint and harmonious working of the Houses." He even apologized for any hot words he had uttered in debate, and urged the Commons to extend the principle of bygones being bygones to every case in which bitter language had been used. He praised the Lords, their ability and moderation, and attained the climax of triumphant forbearance in wishing "God speed" in her new career to the Church from which he had just wrested her ill-gotten and unjustly-retained temporalities. Sir ROUNDELL PALMER, speaking as at once a lawyer, a Liberal, and a defender of the overthrown Establishment, felicitated himself upon the attainment of a compromise which in reality is all on one side, and wisely remarked that when superior force had triumphed it was folly to refuse to acknowledge the fact. Mr. DISRAELI openly rejoiced in the fact that a collision had been avoided, and could scarcely restrain his secret satisfaction at finally getting rid of a question on which his party were compelled, by principle and tradition, to fight at such fearful disadvantage, both as regarded argument and numbers. Finally, he gave utterance to one of his favorite half epigrams, half platitudes, in expressing a hope that the present would be the last occasion when "political circumstances would be dealt with by abstract principles." So ended the great question of the Irish Church, which has occupied Lords and Commons, Press and People, for one entire year. And now in another fortnight, the noblemen and gentlemen who have been so assiduously engaged in "making history" will be recruiting their health in Swiss mountains or by German springs, reposing in lordly country mansions, or slaying grouse on Scottish moors. But the main spring of all this political action—the English people—what will they be thinking about, and what will be their next demand? That is now the question.

Mormon Menace.

BRIGHAM's bark is proverbially so much worse than his bite that we must be pardoned for failing to see any present necessity of letting slip against him our own dogs of war. It would be an easy matter, indeed, to "cry havoc," and, for that matter, it would be easy to *make* havoc, in the beautiful valleys of Utah. But we cannot believe that the Mormon knot is one to be cut with the sword.

Analyzed, or rather read exactly as they are pronounced, BRIGHAM YOUNG's late utterances have been, though somewhat boastful and braggart, by no means belligerent. He says "he will not obey the laws against polygamy;" but at the right moment he probably *will* obey them. His late sermons, too, have been pretty shrewdly guarded in expression, and only contain that necessary amount of "tall talking" which he thinks his authority demands. A great part of them is devoted to the secular, business-like and, at present, unobjectionable purpose of founding and extending coöperative stores, and establishing Mormon manufactures. In one harangue, he checks himself to observe: "Some may say this is coming out against the Government. No; it is against wicked administrators. * * * I have talked no worse about 'outsiders' than I have about 'insiders.'" And there is a certain lurking shrewdness and possible forecast in his famous "proposition" regarding polygamy which was as follows:

> "They have said a great deal in Washington with regard to our having more wives than one. I have said in public, and have written, that if they will each one get a wife and be true to her and strictly virtuous, and then will cause the nation to take the same course, we will submit to their wishes and will have but one wife. Here is a bargain—if you will have no more than one woman we will not."

What? Compromise with Gentiles on a sacred doctrine to the Saints? There is a loophole here, we say—a suggestion of the possibility of the downfall of polygamy. And, to say truth, we have no manner of doubt that, were it clear in BRIGHAM's mind that Utah might come into the Union, with himself as Governor, on condition of the overthrow of polygamy, that he would find means to accept the terms. However, we shall soon see the upshot of this affair, and may therefore spare our prophecies.

The University Race.

That the result of this year's race at Worcester was a surprise need hardly be said. Had the contestants met on equal terms, the betting odds would have been, as usual, on Harvard; but Harvard had sent her best crew to England, and the victors of Friday were only such a six as could be hastily got together after the first crew were out of the way. Not a man of this Harvard "substitute crew," as it was called, rowed in last year's University race. They had only begun to row together five weeks before the event, when. also, their "training" began; and this last was far from complete, they never having lived at the same table or conformed to a uniform diet. Moreover, they averaged far lighter than their opponents, and were considerably younger as well as lighter—the average weight of the Yale men was 161 pounds, that of the Harvard men but 151, or 10 pounds less per man. Finally, their boat, though built by the same builder as that of their opponents, weighed 25 pounds more.

On the other hand, the Yale crew was the finest ever produced at that College. Not only in weight and in years, but in muscular development they surpassed their opponents, resembling in these particulars the champion crew that has gone to England. No less than four of the six rowed last year in the University race, two of those four the year previous, and one of those two in 1866. Two well-known New-York professional characters, JOSH WARD and HANK WARD were long ago engaged to train and instruct the Yale crews at New-Haven, and produced their men at the race in such fine condition and so much improved in rowing, that JOSH WARD's crew made the fastest time, by 27¼ seconds, ever yet achieved by a Yale boat. And, nevertheless, this crew was beaten by what can only be regarded as the second-best crew of Harvard.

An evening contemporary remarks that "the Harvard crew won solely by better endurance and 'staying' qualities." And this compliment, which was not wholly undeserved by the spirited victors, conforms to the view of our correspondent, who wrote, before the race, that "the contest depends on pluck and training, not on strength." Since he adds:

> "That very important element—the temper of a crew—can only be tested and proved by the contest itself. Other things being equal, or even somewhat unequal, it is the rower who is the most determined to win that wins. The Yale and Harvard sixes are to have the quality of their nerve and spirit tried this afternoon more than the strength of their arms and backs."

And, accordingly, speaking of the Yale Freshmen defeat, he says "they lost the the race only by the superior endurance of the Harvard boys;" and of the Yale University defeat he says, "For some inexplicable reason, the Yale men failed to increase their stroke at the close, and lost a race which was almost theirs." The same view is taken by several other commentators on the race, and, we admit, is to a certain extent true—and how high praise it awards the victors is seen by the fact that both the University and Freshmen victors, as we have said, were younger and lighter and less muscular than their opponents.

But it is very clear that a great part of Friday's result was really due to the very marked superiority of the Harvard oarsmen in the art of rowing. And that this is true is clear from the record of past races, which shows that the emblems of the College victory in rowing have been held by Harvard ever since the first race in 1858, except two years, namely, 1864, 1865. The last four years have uniformly recorded victories for Harvard, whose prestige, (like that of Oxford's over Cambridge,) is accordingly such that the odds were laid freely on the Harvard Freshmen winning on Friday, despite WARD's training of their rivals—as win they easily did. The truth is, probably, that with reasonable equality of strength and equality of "nerve" or pluck given at the outset—and there is no reason for supposing these unlikely to be deficient in either College—the more adroit and perfect oarsman will win. And there is really nothing inexplicable in the uniform victories of Harvard over other colleges for four years. It was the London *Times* or the *Pall Mall Gazette*, if we remember aright, which said of the ninth successive victory won last spring by Oxford over Cambridge, that it would probably be followed by nine more, unless Cambridge should learn the Oxford stroke; and in the same spirit the *Tribune* sums up the Worcester story by saying "it was the 'Harvard style' of rowing which won the victory, and unless the Yales adopt a quicker stroke, they may as well cease to train for the University race;" while the *World*, in declaring that "vast as was the disparity between them, their respective size and weight, the disparity between the methods of rowing of the two crews was equally as perceptible;" also adds that "the Yale boat gave way not so much to a physical superiority of the Harvard crew, as to the superiority of Harvard training at the oar. Harvard had the practice, the knack of the quick, terrible pull which Yale could not adopt successfully."

The peculiar "Harvard style" of rowing, of which we have long heard so much, which was introduced by the students of that College, and which is now pitted (and our "international" laurels with it) against the totally different "Oxford style," seems thus far to have been vindicated. The method of rowing at Yale was varied in different years with the notions of the professional trainers—one year, perhaps, the BIGLIN brothers, another year the WARD brothers—who have been called in, and whose instructions may have differed from year to year. The WARDS may justly claim, however, that Yale has this year made a "long leap ahead," and put excellent time on the record. We predict that next year, if a race is rowed, still greater improvement will be noted. The two successive defeats visited on Harvard in 1864 and 1865 may yet be repeated.

Uniformity in the Courts of Law.

A Commission, appointed by the British Legislature, has lately published a report on the method of uniformity recommended to the several Courts of Law and Equity in the United Kingdom. The anomalies of system the endless and expensive delays and costs had rendered law a source of never-ending irritation and dismay, and formed a standing dish for novelists even prior to DICKENS' immortal case of Jarndyce *vs.* Jarndyce. It has also a very significant moral for jurisprudists on this side of the water. We have a Code of Procedure which has not only commanded the respect and approval of the Courts in this State, but has been adopted with unanimity by most of the other States. There are also codes of Civil Law as well as Criminal before the Legislature at Albany, waiting, like many other "non-producing" businesses, a good time coming.

But it is high time we also began to look after the system of administration of law, for the proceedings of our Courts in themselves and toward each other are, to say the least, far from edifying. It is a natural and significant fact that the public are unmistakably expressing their dissatisfaction. Trial by jury, from the time of Magna Charta down to this present year of 1869, has proved the best personal and material security, and for this reason above all others, that the people by it have acquired an individual interest—a share, and no mean one, or unimportant,—in the administration of justice. To be found guilty of crime a man must be tried "by his peers." To be mulcted in damages, a Court of law must have the judgment recorded by a verdict of a man's "peers," and the intervention of the public thus necessitated has universally tended to keep the fountain of justice unpolluted. It is only when the public begin to feel that the administration is becoming a farce, that they are averse to making both it and themselves ridiculous by taking a part in it. This is probably the reason why jurymen are not now readily found forthcoming for trials which end in something worse than smoke. There are also many and not less important considerations in the policy of our system of Courts of law. The appointment, the salaries, term of office, as well as the jurisdictions of the several Courts and their chance of collision and coördinate authority all want remodeling. The functions of the administrators of the law of a great country are so vital to the well being of the whole body corporate, the good they do so apparent, the evil they do so tremendous, that no labor spent in the investigation of the working out of the system can possibly be thrown away.

Certainty and uniformity are of the very first importance in law, quite as much as honesty and impartiality and inflexibility in the Judges, on whom not a breath of suspicion should rest. Like CÆSAR's wife, they should be beyond it. The tendency of mankind is to make this blessing coextensive with the progress of knowledge and civilization. The advantage of the Roman Code has been recognized by all modern legislators, and forms the basis of modern jurisprudence. Is has struck enlightened minds that a universal code, applicable to all nations, may yet be constructed upon that basis, and accepted by the concurrence of the learned professors and practisers of law throughout the civilized world. To this end was directed the research of the Social Science Congress at their last meeting at Belfast, in the past year. Reports were read, which have been printed and circulated with this especial object, and which speak with considerable hope of its accomplishment and very reasonable anticipation of its ultimate success. Certainly the British have succeeded in creating the most extensive and complicated system which has now received what we believe will prove its death-blow. We have a system of cross-purposes and cross-jurisdiction of Courts and Judges which is also a sight to gods and men. Expense is, without doubt, one thing to be cared for, but there is the other extreme which is almost as pernicious and equally to be avoided, for experience has shown by irrefragable proofs that no law is so dear to the client as cheap law, and cheap lawyers and judges.

The New Phase of Religious Intolerance.

Witches are no longer burned in New England, nor heretics in Spain. Instead of being prohibited in Connecticut, the Quakers are actually employed as Government Missionaries. For a marvel there is not a war going on in any country, civilized or barbarous based on religious disputes. GLADSTONE has ably managed the English crisis on church questions to a peaceful conclusion of compromise, and there is existing a large religious party in favor of the actual union of all the churches.

But it is not all peace and harmony among the sects. They have ceased to contend sect against sect and church against church, in order that the members of each sect and church may engage in disputes among themselves. In the Methodist Church the fight has been on the question of lay delegation, and it is the ministers and deacons who have been arrayed against the lay members. In the Episcopal Church the battle on Ritualism has been most desperate and in some respects most ridiculous. The Presbyterians have lately declared a truce in the war which has been waging for twenty years between the Northern and Southern churches, but it is not at all certain that this truce will end in a universal peace, for there are some disaffected churches of this denomination that still threaten secession.

Individual instances of the intolerance of religious sects are even more numerous and significant. That of Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., is well known to the religious fraternity and the generality of our readers. There are numerous cases of like character on trial in various parts of the country and in various churches, not the least remarkable of which is the case ot Rev. Mr. C. E. CHENEY, at Chicago, charged with the heinous crime of omitting portions of the Episcopal service in the baptism of children. Narrowed down to the actual offence, it appears that the word omitted by the pastor was "regenerate," and that the crime was solely against church polity. On the first day of the trial the attorney of the prisoner—for the trial is before an Ecclesiastical Court, with legal minds conducting the prosecution and defence according, not only to ecclesiastical but common law—made certain objections to the articles of presentment which seem to be justified by common law, but not by ecclesiastical practice, and they were overruled. Upon the announcement of this adverse ruling the attorney for the accused introduced the Sheriff of the county into the church, and declaring that his client should not be condemned contrary to law, served an injunction on the Court restraining it from all further proceedings, and taking the case to the Superior Court of the county. It is significant that the entry of the Sheriff was greeted with the plaudits of the members of the church present in large force, thus showing that both the members and their pastor are opposed to the rulers of the church. It is another case of pastoral rebellion; another instance of prosecution by church authorities for opinion's sake.

This new phase of intolerance is observable as prevalent all over the country, and is largely interesting religious persons in all communities. We merely call attention to it as showing a discordant element in religious denominations of a very serious character, against the spread of which they are advised to act in peaceful amity.

MISCELLANEOUS.

We hope we shall hear no more of American "Bastiles" after the circumstances of the liberation of the Cuban liberators from Fort Lafayette. It seems that the majority left the fort with reluctance; three of them positively refused to go, and five others joined the regiment of "hireling soldiers" who had hunted them down and held them in captivity.

In opposition to the idea of Chinese coolies for the South, Rev. Mr. BOKAM, of Tennessee, and others, contend that the South does not want such workers, but a middle class, so to speak, of European and other emigrants. Mr. BOKAM intends to go to Europe for the purpose of sending over such people to his own State of Tennessee. That problem of settlement in the South promises to be a very interesting and, perhaps, exciting one.

European politicians talk of a difficulty between the Sultan and the Viceroy of Egypt as a very likely thing; and latest telegraph accounts say that the former has refused to receive ISMAIL PASHA, and that the latter has suddenly left Marseilles for Alexandria, in consequence. The Turks and Egyptians are not on quite comfortable terms. About thirty years ago the "Western Alliance" was obliged to use cannonades in order to keep the peace between them. In the present crisis, a milder sort of interference would be likely to bring about the same result. NAPOLEON III. will have no scuffling over that precious long trench from Said to Suez.

The *World* gives a list of eight relatives appointed to office by President GRANT. Among them are JESSE R. GRANT, appointed by Mr. JOHNSON; A. H. SHARPE, a former appointee of Mr. JOHNSON; FRED. GRANT, cadet appointed by Mr. JOHNSON; Rev. Dr. CRAMER, late Consul, appointed by Mr. JOHNSON, and not now in office; FRED. I. DENT, appointed Brigadier-General by Mr. JOHNSON; and Judge DENT, nominated by the Conservatives of Mississippi as their Gubernatorial candidate. It is Mr. JOHNSON, not President GRANT, who deserves credit for these appointments.

The omens are still favorable for the University athletes of Harvard, now in London. Their fellows at home, the Freshmen and the University Sixes, have been "walking away" from the Yale boys by several seconds, in a run of three miles, on Lake Quinsigamond—nine seconds in one run, and twenty-eight in another. No great victory to boast of, perhaps, as the Harvards had the inside course; but it is "enough to swear by," and may be taken as encouragement, after the manner of the Greeks and Romans.

It is a part of "the eternal fitness of things" that ALGERNON SWINBURNE should write a critique—which may be read in *Appleton's Journal*—on VICTOR HUGO's wonderful book, *L'Homme qui Rit*. He has just the kind and command of language to do it justice. He illustrates it by a storm of thunder and lightning in the heavens by moonlight, at sea, and says: "In the same heavens and in the same hour, there shone at once the three contrasted glories, golden and fiery and white, of moonlight, of the double lightnings, forked and sheet; and, under all the miraculous heaven, lay a flaming floor of water." This gives as compact an idea of the subject as can be found anywhere else. He praises HUGO's "study" of Queen ANNE and asks: "Has it not been steeped in the tears and fires of live emotion." It is not like Dean SWIFT's portrait of "Brandy Nan," to be sure; but it is doubtless much grander, in every respect.

It is the old bull of "no snakes in Ireland" which the *World* revives in heading its account of the College regatta, "College Ruffianism," and then adding, "Worcester is wonderfully quiet to-night, and even riotous students are behaving themselves, for lack of liquor."

We can understand now why Mr. PEABODY is in America at this time. He modestly wished to avoid being present in London at the unvailing of his statue.

KOOPMANSCHAAP has been going rather too fast in the coolie business, and "bringing up" against a law of Congress forbidding it. But he will probably change his base, and, instead of bringing his "cheap Johns" into the States, send them in from China. Or, as the Celestials are great lawyers, he may ask for a definition of *coolie*, and go on to contend that the Chinese may be brought into this country, like Germans, Irish or any others. In this argument the law of Congress may be brought into conflict with Mr. BURLINGAME's Treaty, recognising the international comity of China and America.

The uproar about changing the names of our national vessels has brought to the defence Vice-Admiral PORTER, who, we suspect, (and not Secretary BORIE,) was the culpable party in the matter. He holds that the names of heathen gods and goddesses are better names for American ships than those derived from the Rootdigger Indians. He says that the Indian names were hard to pronounce, and troubled the marines terribly. He says that the names lately adopted, though used by the English, are also names that have become famous as belonging to celebrated American ships. He ridicules the Indian names, praises the mythological names which took their places, and attempts to justify the action of the Navy Department (or rather his own action) in regard to a matter which has called out so much patriotic feeling. Admiral PORTER makes out a poor case, and he is on the wrong side this time. If he don't restore the names which he caused to be obliterated, the tempest in a teapot he has aroused by his conduct, will become a destructive continental storm.

OBITUARY.

Ex-Governor Henry A. Crapo, of Michigan.

Ex-Governor CRAPO, of Michigan, whose death at his residence in Flint, Mich., on Saturday, was announced in the TIMES of yesterday, was an Eastern man, and had been in the West only about ten or twelve years. He was born in Dartmouth, Mass., on the 22d of May, 1804, but was brought up in New-Bedford, where he lived until his removal to his Western home in Flint. In New-Bedford he occupied several positions of trust. He was for several years Secretary of the Bedford Commercial Insurance Company, a trustee of the public library, and town clerk, treasurer and collector for fifteen years. Soon after he had established himself in Flint he was chosen Mayor of the city; and subsequently he was elected State Senator. The capacity he displayed here led to his nomination and election as Governor, an office which he filled four years of the war, and in which he rendered great service to the cause of his country. Incapacitated by his painful disease, a disease of the bladder, he declined a third nomination, and retired to private life. He was a man of great enterprise and public spirit; to his energetic action is owing the construction of the Flint and Holly Railroad, of which he was President, and which was projected by him, and largely built by the Eastern capital which he influenced. He was deeply interested in the fame and prosperity of his adopted State, and as Governor and private citizen, strove earnestly to forward her material interests, entering with enthusiasm into such agricultural experiments as promised to aid in the development of the resources of the State. He gave a new impetus to the draining of swamp lands by his successful reclaiming of the Gaines Swamp, while in the improvement of the breed of cattle and sheep and all other matters of local importance, he had not only a lively interest, but took an active part. He had long been a sufferer from the disease which caused his death. And he died with an unblemished reputation.

EX-SECRETARY SEWARD.

His Cordial Reception on the Pacific Coast.

Correspondence of the Albany Evening Journal.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, July 13, 1869.

Mr. SEWARD left for Alaska to-day. He was accompanied to the steamer by a large concourse of friends, who wished him God speed on his distant journey. His sojourn among us has been one unbroken ovation. No man who has ever visited our shores has been greeted by so many tokens of regard and affection. People of all parties and nationalities united in doing honor to the great statesman, sage and patriot. The night of his arrival in this city will never be forgotten. In deference to his well-known wishes, his friends endeavored to divest the occasion of the more showy pageant of a public reception. But it was no use. The popular enthusiasm was irrepressible. It found voice in salvos of artillery, the turn-out of military companies, pyrotechnic displays, the unfurling of flags to the breeze, the plaudits of excited multitudes. Although it was 11 o'clock at night before he reached the city, the streets were thronged with people anxious to catch a glimpse of the man who had done so much to glorify and aggrandize his country. Jaded as he was by travel, he was compelled to make his appearance on the balcony of the hotel, when he was greeted by the wildest applause—a compliment which he acknowledged in a brief but masterful speech. His parlors the next day and evening were thronged with visitors. His appearance on the street was the signal for impromptu ovations, crowds of people following his carriage, and greeting him by the most cordial and affectionate salutations. Indeed, he received a more than royal welcome—the welcome of a free people to the greatest living representative of republican institutions.

Mr. SEWARD was evidently much affected by these manifestations of popular regard. He did not hesitate to express to his friends his appreciation of the honors paid him—honors all the more gratifying because unsought and unpurchased by the cheap coin of demagoguism. He was kind and candid to all. Never have I seen him in a finer flow of spirits—more glad to welcome old friends—more alive to the innocent enjoyments of the present, more hopeful of the future.

The heartiness of our reception of Mr. SEWARD is easily understood. Our people have a lively remembrance of what he has done for California. It is to him that she mainly owes the blessing of having been created a free State. He has been her early, steadfast, unselfish friend. Her interests have ever been near his heart. In rising to do him honor, she has paid a tardy debt of gratitude to a benefactor. She remembers, too, with a generous pride, his services to the country in the hour of her deepest peril; with what consummate ability he conducted our foreign relations at a time when one false step in diplomacy would have ruined all. Nor does she forget that at a time when the country was convulsed by a disgraceful conflict between Congress and the Executive, how hard he strove to heal domestic dissensions by turning the thoughts of the people to the contemplation of subjects of exterior policy—the aggrandisement of the Republic by the extension of her territorial boundaries.

The death is announced of Baron DE CROZE, Chamberlain of the Cape and Sword to the Pope. The Baron was an old and attached friend of the Papal cause, and his loss will be severely felt by the Pope. He suggested to the Pope to rebuild the Colosseum. His Holiness was simply horrified at the vandalism, for restoration may be equally so as destruction.

BREST AND DUXBURY.

Landing of the New Cable—Excitement in Duxbury—Some Incidents of the Voyage—The Duxbury Jubilee—The Worcester Regatta—A Few Words about the Result.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Friday, July 23, 1869.

The announcement made this morning of the arrival of the French Cable Fleet in the waters of Cape Cod Bay produced a sensation along the Massachusetts coast, about equally made up of surprise and pleasure. Although the general public was quite ready to share the confidence of the officers of the Company in the belief that the cable would be successfully laid, notwithstanding the ominous silence of the past four days, no one had expected or surmised that the fleet would enter our waters before Monday or Tuesday of next week. In Boston the feeling was one of profound satisfaction and pleasure, participated in not only by merchants and business men, but by everybody who possessed sufficient intelligence to appreciate the sure advantages which must attend the enterprise. The new cable is, despite the novelty which attended Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD's final success, of far greater interest to New-Englanders than the ocean line which has furnished us with full reports of English riots and English races for the past three years. We have come honestly enough by a certain friendly sentiment for a Franco-American alliance, of whatever nature it may be, and I don't suppose that even the Gloucester fishermen would need General BUTLER's inflammatory pictures of British piracies to make them feel that Valencia has a less grateful sound than Brest, and that the ancient name of Duxbury is far more pleasing to the ear than the more modern one of Heart's Content.

If Duxbury has been a little sleepy heretofore, she was wide-awake enough this morning, and the near approach of the landing of the cable was the sole topic of conversation in every house in the village. Many of the citizens of this town, doubtless, have an exaggerated idea of the advantages which will accrue from its sudden elevation to one of the important stations from which the news of one continent is to be disseminated throughout the wide extent of another, and their attempts to "realize" on this fortunate occurrence have been in some cases quite preposterous. But everybody, even those who do not expect to be obliged to double last year's taxes on their real estate, seems anxious to welcome the cable and all who belong to or have even a sentimental interest in it. The steamers *Chiltern* and *Scandaria*, the former paying out the cable, made the Highland Light off Cape Cod at 2 o'clock this morning, and three hours later they were in sight of the shore and only thirty-three miles from Duxbury. At noon they could be seen from Rouse's Hummock, and were at once signaled by an officer or employe of the Company. The *Chiltern* and her companion came slowly shoreward, finally anchoring about three-quarters of a mile from the beach. The *Chiltern* displayed the American and French flags, while the *Scandaria* hoisted the English jack in addition. The beach was soon crowded with an eager and curious crowd, who were obliged to wait some time before active preparations for landing the shore end were begun. Finally two large boats were brought astern of the *Chiltern* and made fast together by a platform extending across their decks; upon this the shore line was coiled and laboriously tugged ashore by the crews of two tug-boats, who, when the shoal was reached, seized the cable and hauled it up to the telegraph house on Rouse's Hummock. This was accomplished at a few minutes past 5 o'clock P. M. The electricians were immediately on the ground with their instruments, and it was soon ascertained that the communication with the French shore was perfect.

During the afternoon and evening several gentlemen, resident in the vicinity of Duxbury, and a number of journalists, visited the *Chiltern*, and were very hospitably entertained by her officers, from whom it was learned that the length of the cable is something over 3,500 miles. The shore line is much heavier than the intermediate and deep-sea cables, weighing twenty tons to the mile. The *Great Eastern* sailed from Brest on the 19th of June, and her progress has been very well described in the dispatches which were sent over the British cable and dated at Brest. The first detention occurred on the morning of June 24, when a fault was discovered at a depth of 2,460 fathoms. The cable was wound back, and the fault, which proved to be a hole in the gutta-percha covering, was remedied by cutting and splicing, and the vessel proceeded on her course. On the 26th ultimo a similar fault was detected, and it was repaired in a similar manner. On the 30th another break in the communication was noticed, but the heavy gale raging at the time prevented any attempt to wind the line back, and it was at once cut and buoyed in 2,000 fathoms—a feat never before accomplished. The *Great Eastern* cruised in the vicinity until the 2d of July, when the cable was recovered, drawn on board, spliced, and the work proceeded without interruption until the 8th instant, when the Newfoundland banks were reached. The steamer *William Cory*, which had sailed in advance of the *Great Eastern*, had already laid the shore end of the cable to St. Pierre and buoyed it. It was not until the 13th inst., however, that a splice was made, the weather in the meantime continuing so foggy that any movement was considered hazardous. When the splice was made a dispatch was sent to NAPOLEON III., who replied in congratulatory terms. On the 18th inst. the *William Cory* had paid out her cable and a splice was effected with the coil on board the *Scandaria*—the latter vessel finished her work. On the evening of Thursday (last night) a splice was made with the line on board the *Chiltern*. That vessel proceeded on her course, and the great work of laying the Franco-American ocean cable was completed this evening, as previously stated, at about 5 o'clock. The following from the *Great Eastern's* log shows the number of miles of cable paid out each day of the voyage:

	Miles.		Miles.
June 19	42	July 2	4½
June 22	129	July 3	125
June 23	123	July 4	124
June 24	83	July 5	124
June 25	120	July 6	126
June 26	97	July 7	115
June 27	123	July 8	115
June 28	126	July 9	151
June 29	107	July 10	138
June 30	80	July 11	162
July 1	no		

Sir JAMES ANDERSON, the first Captain of the *Great Eastern*, was with her on this voyage, but she was commanded by Captain ROBERT H. HALPIN, the *William Cory* by Captain DONALDSON, *Scandaria* by Captain CORRELL and the *Chiltern* by Captain EDINGTON. The whole expedition was under the direction of Sir WILLIAM CANNING, and the Chief Electrician is Mr. WILLOUGHBY SMITH.

Rouse's Hummock, where the landing was made, is about a mile and a half from the village of Duxbury, in a direct line, but it must be approached by the beach, and this necessitates a drive of about five miles. The Hummock, which is near Gurnet Light, is a conical-shaped hill, containing about thirty acres of land, covered with a light growth of wood. Its highest point is about fifty feet above the ocean's level, and it commands a fine view of the water and the inland country. The building erected here by the Company will contain the shore end of the cable, a man will be constantly in attendance to guard it from damage, and should a break occur it will be tested from this point.

The Duxbury people are somewhat nettled at the reports which have been printed concerning their action in preparing a suitable celebration of the successful completion of the grand enterprise with which their town is so intimately associated. But, as I said at the beginning of this letter, if they were a little sleepy at the outset, the actual arrival of the cable has made everybody as active and wide-awake as they need possibly be. They will formally commemorate the most important event in their history, "since the *Mayflower* sailed by their coast in quest of a landing," next Tuesday. A large tent has been erected on what is called Abraham's Hill, wherein a banquet will be given, at which the chief officials of the Company and many distinguished gentlemen will be present. Mr. G. M. WRIGHT, a citizen of the town, has also arranged to give an entertainment in honor of the occasion. There are no hotels in the place, but the citizens generally will play the part of host on this day, and will extend to all who may choose to visit them a cordial welcome.

I may say here, what has probably been said elsewhere, that the cable will be worked by the mirror galvanometer, invented by Sir W. THOMPSON and improved by Mr. C. F. VARLEY. The latter gentleman and Mr. PHILIP ROWSEN, the representative of the Telegraph Construction and Maritime Company, have afforded the representatives of the Press every facility for obtaining information.

HARVARD'S LAST VICTORY.

The result of the College races at the regatta on Lake Quinsigamond yesterday surprises everybody, even the most ardent friends of the Cambridge crews. There has seldom or never been a match between two crews where public opinion regarding the issue rested so overwhelmingly in one direction. No one who had the slightest respect for his capacity to draw conclusions from self-evident facts would have dared to express the conviction at Worcester yesterday that the Magenta would once more triumph over the Blue; the sane condition of any mind which could have framed such an opinion would have been seriously doubted, and yet the result has never been fraught with prouder honors for the Harvard men. Their opponents were confessedly the better crew; they had had all the advantages which severe training and skillful coaching could give them; the public was at their backs and willing to see them win, and the unexpected termination of the race must therefore be set down to the unquestionable superiority of the Harvard stroke. The details of the race have already been published, and from their perusal it must be evident to every one that after the first fifty strokes were pulled, the result of the race was a foregone conclusion. In the first half-minute, both crews pulled twenty-five strokes; Yale's average was but forty-two, and she again lost the prize so manfully fought for, but which has been so often and so discouragingly withheld. This contest must inevitably teach her that until she changes her stroke, Harvard will retain her supremacy on the Quinsigamond waters.

OAKHAM.

LONG BRANCH.

Delights and Diversions of a Week—Life at the Hotels—Magnificent Moonlight Nights—General Grant and Family—A Billiard Tournament.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Saturday, July 24, 1869.

Oh, for the inspired pen of a Jenkins, that I might set forth in the glowing colors of that illustrious reveler in initial letters and dashing particulars, all the exciting events of the past thrilling week! That I might tell you how we have been agitated by the arrival "in our midst" of General GRANT, (I suppose in such a case as this it would not be necessary to write G-n-r-l Gr-nt, would it?) with his friends and companions, whose names are—but you know all this by telegraph. To my lot it falls to give such particulars as are by telegraphs scorned.

The history of the last week—now that I bring myself to look back upon it calmly—has not differed greatly from the history of that week which preceded it. It is true, there have been more people here, and among them have been the President with his interesting family, but these people (the President included) have done the same things, in the same way, at the same hours of the day, and in the same places, with those who came before. On Saturday night there was the usual grand hop at the Continental, and it was marked by the same features as its predecessor—a brilliant company, a sufficiency of dancing, supper and champagne at 11, OPERTI's music and Araminta's smiles all through the evening. To say that these Saturday night hops at the Continental are a decidedly attractive feature of Long Branch this season, is to be commonplace of expression, I know; but hundreds of new-comers will appreciate the information—for it is a peculiarity of this place that the hotels are spread over such a wide area that no one learns, save by accident, what the real attractions are, outside of the particular hotel in which he himself dwells. Every one of these caravansaries is a city unto itself, and the visitors are apt to take their impressions of life at Long Branch altogether from what they see of it in their own hotel. If you are domiciled at the Metropolitan, ten to one life at the Stetson is as little known to you as if it were a hotel in New-York, instead of being—as it is—two miles down the same beach on which you look out from the Metropolitan piazzas. If you drive out, the drive is so charming in itself that you do not care to leave your carriage, and passing the hotels in review you see in them the same features which mark your own, to wit: In the daytime the loungers on the piazzas with books, cigars and conversation; the croquet players on the lawn, and the strollers in gay attire on the bluffs opposite; in the evening the same loungers in shadow, visions of flitting dancers through the parlor windows, and strains of music floating out upon the night air. And O, what magnificent nights these last and best have been! What floods of splendor have poured down upon land and ocean from the round moon hanging resplendent in a cloudless sky! To remain within doors on such nights as these is a waste of heaven's delights, and a refusal of the world's rarest beauty. It is a sight to thrill the heart of a lover of nature to behold the splendor of bedazzlement with which the moon spreads its luminous path along the ocean—not in one broad white highway, as I have seen it on the smooth bosom of Lake Superior, but flashingly, with a million flaming lamps that live and die every moment, with the brilliant colors of the diamond and ruby, where the ocean waves rise and fall in their restlessness, and the lights twinkle, now in feeble, far-off gleams, now burst into a regiment of flame with long lines like the fire of a thousand red and white torches.

At the Metropolitan there has been, as yet, no elaborately prepared "grand hop"—consequently no elaborate failures, like those at the other end of Ocean-avenue; but we dance in the parlors nightly, with numbers greater or smaller as may chance, and toilets grand or simple, as we will. Everywhere the warm, genial round face of the Californian LELAND smiles upon us, where erst the tall and quiet COOPER pervaded the scene. (For COOPER, you must remember, was of yore the manager of this hotel, and LELAND is his successor; and for predecessor and successor alike I have a soft spot in the corner of my heart, for they are good fellows both, and I love all such. COOPER lords it over a small but good hotel close by us, which he calls his "cottage." And think of a cottage with a hundred dwellers in it!) So he who would know that Long Branch life includes hops must perforce go to the Continental on Saturday night, or wheresoever he can find them. The time of the first grand Metropolitan hop is close at hand, however, and Araminta has sent me a scented note to say that she shall certainly be there. Oh, joy!

And at the Metropolitan, as well as at the other hotels generally, saving and excepting the Stetson, the presence of General GRANT and family is altogether an oblivious feature. Beautiful peculiarity of society at democratic watering-places, that it fashes not itsel' with any distinguished Democrat who may come, even though he be the head democrat of us all. As I heard a man remark, with a fervor which showed he meant it, "General GRANT, God bless him, can come here and enjoy himself just like any of us. And what a boon it is that greatness can enjoy itself just like any of us, how few stop to think.

I was at the train the other evening when General GRANT came up from town, and as I saw him pass by with his quiet, modest face and air as unobtrusive and reserved as that of the ignoblest Jones of us all, I thought how thankful he must feel that the people let him have peace. He got into his carriage by his wife's side without parade; he got out of it again without disturbance; he got into a buggy behind two trotters, and took up the reins and drove away without one solitary bellow rending the air, or one hat being lifted, or one other demonstration being made which might not have been made over the ignoble Jones. To say that this was because General GRANT is not so popular as he was before he became President, is to say stuff. I thoroughly believe that it was a delicate and truly republican recognition of the General's wishes, as any sane man must see them who looks once at his plain, modest face. He says by his every gesture, movement and expression that he prefers to be let alone. It is almost a paradox, that so retiring a man should have been exalted to the highest station in our nation's gift. In every way he seems to carefully avoid being conspicuous. His very attire says this; and if any one could look at that plain, dusty suit of broadcloth,—black frock coat, black trowsers, vest, neck-tie, boots and tall hat—without one thread of gold lace or one bit of color anywhere on his person—and looking, feel it in his heart to violate the decencies of watering-place life with an idiotic "Rah for GRANT!" I envy him not his manners nor his sense of individual private rights.

Sitting out on the lawn the other evening, about dusk, there came along Ocean-avenue with the other vehicles which passed and repassed, a buggy with two fast trotters in front and two men on the seat. Of the one who held the reins I quietly remarked to a lady near me, "There's GRANT." She looked up and said, as quietly, "Yes!" And he passed on, and we resumed our reading of the evening papers. That was all. If any others among the hundreds who sat about on lawn and piazza took note of the President's passing, they did it as quietly as we did.

There will be a grand ball at the Stetson House on Monday night in honor of the President. On this occasion he will dance with the rest of us—a thing he has not yet done, though at the hop in the Stetson House parlor on Thursday evening, his son and his daughter joined in the pleasures of the hour. The son is handsomer than the father, yet so strikingly like him in face that I knew who the lad was as soon as I saw him—and I was not on the look-out for him either. The daughter is a quiet-mannered little girl, who dresses so modestly and becomingly that she would be snubbed and left in a corner by the satin-shoed, feathered and furbelowed little baby-belles who now flock round her like bees around honey, if she chanced to be the daughter of the ignoble Jones. For the little girl's own sake, I'm glad she isn't. It was a queer sight, by the way, at this dance, to see HORACE GREELEY come scraping through the ball-room in a black suit to seat himself on a sofa in the hall and admire the ladies. It is good to see Mr. GREELEY yielding to the softening influences of festivity in his old age.

The week's history closed last night with a billiard tournament on the tables of the Metropolitan, by the champion billiard-player of these United States. There's an honor for you! What care we that the President of those States is at the other end of Ocean-avenue, when their champion billiardist is at this end? Which of the great men was it who said he'd rather be *right* than President? Anyhow, the remark fits the case of a billiard champion to a T. This gentleman's name is DEERY. He was assisted by a gentleman named PHELAN. Never since the days when I played marbles "for keeps" have I taken so much interest in a game. The queer performances which the ivory balls of the billiard table were made to go through were enough to make one dizzy. Fancy a ball being made to carom on two other balls, when one of them is inside of a gentleman's tall hat! That's what DEERY did with 'em. I am almost ready now to believe that there are possibilities of achievement in connection with billiards such as have never yet thrilled the world in connection with literature, oratory, statesmanship or war. I think seriously of surrendering literature and giving my whole mind to billiards.

WIRT.

NOTES OF THE DRAMA.

Home Gossip.

A change of performance is to be noted at Wallack's Theatre for to-morrow. "The Long Strike," with most of the Boston *artistes*, and with Mr. W. R. FLOYD as *Reilly*, and Mr. J. H. STODDART as *Moneypenny*, succeeds "Dora" and its amusing afterpiece. At the Olympic the pantomime of "Hiccory Diccory Dock" will be refreshed by the introduction of a new *divertissement* by the KIRALFYS. At the Grand Opera House "Satan in Paris" will be enacted instead of "The Child Stealer." No modification of past programmes will be attempted elsewhere, but a good deal of comparative novelty will soon result from the departure, with this week, of Miss LYDIA THOMPSON and her associates, and Mr. EDWIN ADAMS and Mr. EDWARD EDDY from the houses they now occupy.

There are fresh rumors current as to the advent of a company of French singers, who, it is affirmed, are to tenant the Academy of Music for six weeks, commencing in September next. We incline to the belief that these *artistes* are the members of the New Orleans operatic company, who propose, in effect, to give a series of representations in this City ere they depart for Louisiana.

The concerts at the Central Park Garden continue with the greatest success. The thousands who have attended these delightful entertainments will have an opportunity to show their regard for the gentleman who organized them, Mr. THEODORE THOMAS, who will profit by a special affair to occur on Friday evening week.

The Fifth-avenue Theatre will be reopened about Aug. 20. The Tammany will be reopened a few days previous. There is a probability at present that Mr. LEONARD GROVER will be managing director of the latter place, after all. The Waverley Theatre will be reopened toward the same date, under the management of Mr. CLINTON EDDY.

The reorganized Richings troupe will sing not at the French Theatre but at the Grand Opera House, early in November.

The receipts of the different City theatres during the month of June were as follows: Booth's Theatre, $19,375; Fifth-avenue Theatre, (sixteen days,) $8,280; Bryants', (nineteen days,) $6,700; Tammany, (nineteen days,) $6,175; Wood's, $7,500; Grand Opera, $7,893; Wallack's, $24,496; Olympic, $26,500; Waverley, $3,569; Bowery, $7,534; Theatre Comique, $3,123; Niblo's, $29,869; New-York Circus, $21,574.

Mr. OLE BULL sailed for Europe Wednesday. Mr. EDWIN ADAMS goes to San Francisco in August. Mr. GOTTSCHALK, now in Rio, returns to the United States in October.

Mr. EDWIN BOOTH has just returned an income of $83,736; Mr. J. LESTER WALLACK pleads guilty to $7,500; Mr. G. L. FOX more than pantomimically assents to $4,400; Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG acknowledges to $5,089; Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS to $3,195; Mr. W. J. FLORENCE to $3,025; Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU to $2,176, and Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL to $1,933.

Miss JENNIE WILLMORE and Mr. FELIX ROGERS played in Boston at Selwyn's Theatre, last week. The Theatre Comique, Boston, has been recently purchased by a journalist, who is now reconstructing it throughout, and proposes to open it with Mr. and Mrs. LINGARD and Miss DICKEY LINGARD, as the principal *artistes*.

The Troy *Times* gives an account of an accident to little ZOE DE LAVE, and avers that after the child fell the father thrashed her most unmercifully.

Mme. SENYEAH, the flying-trapeze performer, who travels with Yankee ROBINSON's circus, while making her "flying leap," at Kent, Ohio, a few days ago, missed her balance and fell thirty feet, striking on her head and shoulders, injuring her severely.

Nevada sends singular statements as to a full-grown phenomenon now *en route* for the North. Her name is EMMA FARRESTAL, and her pursuit is gymnastic. A local editor says: "A gentleman assured us that he saw her put into a cigar box, and then a gimlet hole was bored into the box and she crawled out of the hole. One thing is certain: She can be folded up like a table-cloth and stowed away in a small box. She has an anvil placed on her breast, and a horseshoe is made on the anvil while she holds it up."

From San Francisco comes news of the continued success of Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM. Also, tidings, (in the *Alta California* newspaper,) setting forth that "Miss CHARLOTTE THOMPSON, who delighted thousands of patrons of the California Theatre, during the past two months, by her admirable acting in her varied repertory of characters, was led to the altar, July 12, by Mr. LORAINE ROGERS, the business director of the California Theatre, and formerly her agent in starring tours. The marriage was solemnized by Right Rev. Bishop KIP. Mrs. ROGERS will be a permanent resident of California, but will not again appear on the stage."

[illegible]

An odd case of literary trade-unionism has just occurred in France. The Société des Auteurs Dramatiques has interdicted the Théâtre des Folies Dramatiques, a place well known to English visitors in Paris, from performing "L'Œil Crevé," of HERVE, the rival of OFFENBACH, which had its run of 300 nights there. This Society was founded to protect playwrights against the extortions of managers, and it numbers among its members almost every Frenchman who has ever had a piece performed. One of the statutes of the Society enacts that on no account shall any author, being a member of the Society, surrender any part of his legitimate profits to a manager who accepts a play of his. To understand this, it must be explained that Parisian managers never pay a lump sum for a play. There is a fixed tariff, which varies according to the length of the piece; the usual terms being from 2 to 3 per cent. on the gross amount of the night's receipts for a comedy in one act, 4 to 6 per cent. for a piece in two acts, and 8 to 12 per cent. for a play in three acts or more. It sometimes happens, however, that in order to get a play accepted more readily an author will, by private agreement with the manager, consent to forego part of his dues, and to receive, for instance, 5 per cent. instead of 10. Cases of this kind are tolerably frequent, notwithstanding that every member of the Society gives his word of honor upon admission that he will not take this unfair advantage of his colleagues. Of late years several authors and managers had been denounced as acting in collusion to elude the statutes, but it had always been impossible to establish the offence until last month, when M. MOREAU SAINTI, the manager of the Folies Dramatiques, allowed himself somehow to be caught. It was clearly proved that he was giving an author three per cent. instead of the nine per cent. which was his due, and the Society fined him 20,000f. (£800.) This M. SAINTI refused to pay, and it was then that the Society put him under an interdict. The consequences of an interdict are not pleasant, for they cut off a manager from among the living. No author belonging to the Society may provide him with a new piece, so that he is forced either to go on performing the plays which have already been ceded to him by treaty, or to fall back upon the works of young and obscure writers. Failing these alternatives, he must shut up his house. The last time an interdict was pronounced before this was in 1840 on M. POISSON, manager of the Gymnase. M. POISSON struggled on bravely for a while, playing comedies by a young man whom he picked up, but who had not talent enough to fill the theatre every evening, and so M. POISSON was obliged to resign to escape ruin.

AMERICAN MINSTRELS ABROAD.

The many playgoers who have applauded the songs and laughed over the pleasantries of the San Francisco Minstrels, will read with pleasure the views of a London critic as to the merits of three of their number. The *Morning Star* newspaper of July 6 refers at length to their first performance: "Though 'the only original Christy Minstrels' never perform away from St. James Hall," it says, "they guard against some of the consequences of exclusiveness by inviting minstrels of distinction from other places to perform with them. Three such gentlemen—Messrs. WAMBOLD, BACKUS and BERNARD—appeared last night, and they are to appear on this and the following evening, but only for the three nights. Mr. WAMBOLD's appearance on this occasion is really an event of no common importance in the world of negro minstrelsy. He is, in the first place, an 'original Christy' to the backbone—a 'Christy indeed,' for he was one of the company by whom that name was first made familiar to the London public, and he is beside a very pleasing singer of ballads. It is just nine years since his last appearance in England, so that he may be said to have hit the happy mean in absence, for he has remained long enough away to be expected with curiosity, though not long enough to have been forgotten. Mr. BACKUS is a negro humorist, and makes his absolute *debut* in England—to borrow a phrase of the newest coinage. Mr. BERNARD acts as 'Interlocutor.' But Mr. WAMBOLD and Mr. BACKUS were the two great attractions of last evening. Mr. WAMBOLD, in particular, was welcomed in a manner that might fairly be called friendly, by an audience numerous and self-restrained enough to make its good opinion of some value. He has a pleasing voice, and, what is even of greater importance in ballad entertainments, a pleasing manner of singing, and he shows great judgment in the choice of songs. His 'Come, sit by my side, little darling,' (a new American ballad, written and composed by himself,) was very rapturously received last evening, not only because he sang it with feeling, but also because it was full of a certain homeliness of sentiment very dear to the English heart. There was poetry in it, and if it was not of a very high order, it was still 'possible' poetry, and a practical people like to have a guarantee of that kind with its illusions. The 'darling' was not bothered with deep or difficult questionings, or asked to assent to anything ill-natured about fate, life, man, woman, or things in general; she was simply asked in sufficiently melodious language to sit down and be as happy as she could under certain not very tragical circumstances. The rest of the songs of sentiment—Mr. WINTER HAIGH's 'Strolling in the Lane,' Mr. ERNEST's 'Kiss Me Good-Night,' Mr. RAWLINSON's 'Daisy Valley,' and Mr. WILL LESLIE's 'Left All Alone,'—may be said to have had this tone, though the real keynote was undoubtedly struck by Mr. WAMBOLD. Mr. BACKUS is certainly a funny person. He does one thing that at least a funny person should sometimes do—he makes people laugh. We may sometimes see a little too clearly how he gets his effects; but when we have allowed for shirt-collar, painted mouth and horse-laugh, there is still a subtle something that does not lend itself easily to analysis. Mr. BACKUS not only makes the jokes of the company—Mr. NELSE SEYMOUR, another new performer, assisting him sometimes—but he gives very clever imitations of some celebrated actors and actresses, and Mr. CHARLES DICKENS. The late CHARLES KEAN has been so often made the subject of this kind of entertainment that most persons have learned to yawn at even the cleverest imitations of his very imitable manner; but it is not so with Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. EDWIN FORREST, Miss BATEMAN, and—Mr. CHARLES DICKENS, whose surface peculiarities were very happily rendered by Mr. BACKUS." Concerning Mr. NELSE SEYMOUR the *Morning Post* says: "Mr. CROCKER, the 'tambourine,' being unfortunately absent on account of illness, his place is supplied by Mr. NELSE SEYMOUR, a lank, lissom Yankee, nearly seven feet high, who has a fund of drollery of the dry fantastic kind characteristic of his countrymen. His fun is both fresh and hearty, and the grotesque gravity of look and manner with which he tells the most monstrous stories adds not a little to their ludicrous effect."

THE "OLD CANTERBURY" IN WASHINGTON.

Its Destruction by Fire—Sketch of Its History—Celebrities Who Have Graced Its Boards—The Sad Degeneracy of Its Latter Days.

From the Washington Chronicle, July 24.

One of Washington's oldest "landmarks" has succumbed to the fiery element. The old Canterbury is no more! The building which once contained assemblages of wit and beauty now lies a mass of crumbling ruins. It has a history, however, of which old residents feel proud when connected with the "shining lights" of tragedy, comedy, and song, which have graced its boards in the morning of its existence. As its history may prove interesting to our readers we give an outline of events and facts since 1802.

As early as 1802 the site on which the building now stands was occupied by a two-story brick building, which was used as the District Jail. The same, however, was abandoned in 1803. It was here that MCGUIRK, who murdered his wife and children by stamping them to death, was confined, and from thence taken, on the 28th of October, 1802, to the scaffold, erected on the ground now occupied by the south wing of the Capitol.

WHO HAVE GRACED THE BOARDS.

In 1820, Messrs. WOOD and WARREN, of England, started the project of a theatre here, and the citizens taking hold of the matter with a will, a joint stock company was raised, under whose auspices the building was constructed. These managers were succeeded, more than forty years ago, by the JEFFERSON family—grandfather, son and grandson following each other on the boards and in the management. The daughters of this family also made their first appearance here in the histrionic art. At this time the structure was remodeled and improved, and under the name of the American Theatre, which it retained for many years, it became celebrated throughout the country. Large and fashionable audiences, composed of the *élite* of a refined and cultivated American and European society, filled the house to witness the personations of unrivaled home and foreign artists. Within its walls the inimitable JOE JEFFERSON, the grandfather of the present *Old Rip*, nightly convulsed the audiences with his admirable personations of *Crack* in "The Turnpike Gate," *Paul Pry* and *Billy Lackaday*, while the streets echoed his jolly chorus, "It's my delight, of a shiny night, at this season of the year." Here, too, JIM WILLS, without a rival as *Nipperkin*, in "Sprigs of Laurel," and as *Cornelius O'Dedimus*, and JOE COWELL, one of the jolliest of them all, filled the house with boisterous laughter. In those days, about thirty-five years ago, a comic or sentimental song between the play and farce was deemed indispensable, and WILLS' famous "Lord Lovell, who stood at his castle gate a-combing his milk-white steed," was nightly encored for an entire season. Besides these eminent votaries of Momus, EBERLE, HADAWAY and JOHN SEFTON divided the honors of the old-time play-goers. Here, too, flourished the original "Jim Crow," RICE—not DAN of clownish fame, but the first man that showed the young darky sports of those days how "To wheel about, and turn about, and jump Jim Crow," or sigh over the charms of "Lubly Rose, coal-black Rose."

In his palmy days JUNIUS BRUTUS BOOTH rushed about this stage and rendered *Richard III.* as no man before or since. *Sir Edward Mortimer*, *King Lear*, *Hamlet* and *Iago* here lived again in person. It was at this theatre that EDMUND and CHARLES KEAN, father and son, played *Othello* and *Iago*, and gave their other unrivaled Shakespearean representations. CHARLES BURKE, a descendant of the JEFFERSON family, made his great hit as *Dickory*, in the "Spectre Bridegroom," and was afterward celebrated as a comic actor abroad. CHARLES MATTHEWS walked this stage, a finished and refined actor, before the commencement of the Macready riots. WEMYSS, an English actor, was a long time an established favorite. Mrs. CHAPMAN, (ELIZABETH JEFFERSON,) excellent in genteel comedy, was for many years the reigning actress. CLARA FISHER, Mrs. DUFF and Mrs. A. DRAKE made fame and fortune and won the plaudits of appreciative audiences.

On one occasion the elder BOOTH was to play *Iago*, but got drunk, as usual, and came on the stage dressed more in the costume of a wood-sawyer than that of the character assumed. He had an old red handkerchief tied round one knee, and his ludicrous appearance, in addition to his drunken vagaries, caused quite a commotion. In the third act, where the fine scene occurs between himself and *Othello*, he came on the stage with a cigar in his mouth that had gone out; he drew it into his mouth, and, chewing it up, drew it out and threw it directly and with force into the face of *Othello*. This caused great uproar, and quite a *mêlée* took place. BOOTH jumped off the stage among the audience and took a hand in the fray. JOE JEFFERSON, the present *Old Rip*, appeared on these boards, at the age of three years, in "Pizarro," as the child of *Cora*, saved by *Rolla*.

About twenty-eight years ago the American Theatre was under the control of the Thespian Association, which was organized by HENRY DREW, now editor of a Florida newspaper. "Bombastes Furioso," "Pocahontas," and other broad burlesques, introduced at this time, held the boards during this engagement. EDWIN FORREST was not yet known as a star actor, but soon after made the old stage quake with his stentorian voice. JOHN JEFFERSON (son of old JOE) wore the buskin well, and sustained the fame of his sire as actor and manager.

The walls of this old building have rung "many a time and oft" with loud peals of laughter to HACKETT's *Falstaff*, and his deeds of prodigy and valor on Gad's Hill have enchained other audiences beside bluff *Hal*, *Pistol* and *Bardolph*. Here SHERIDAN KNOWLES rendered his own plays, and here FANNY KEMBLE made her *début* and thrilled her hearers with her matchless rendition of *Juliet* and *Mrs. Haller*. A long roll of excellent stars and stock actors and actresses, comprising all that were distinguished in this country and many foreign artists, appeared from time to time on this the leading stage of Washington. It continued to be the theatre of this city until the erection of the old National Theatre, which at once superseded it. Presidents, Senators, Judges, Members and foreign Ministers were wont to crowd its ample seats and enjoy the rare bills then provided. MARTIN VAN BUREN, CLAY, UPSHUR, of Virginia, (Secretary of War, killed at the explosion of the big Stockton gun on the *Princeton*,) were often present.

SHOOTING ACCIDENT.

About thirty years ago, during the performance of one of the earlier minstrel troupes, an uncomplimentary allusion was made in some doggerel verses to EDWARD A. HANNEGAN, Senator from Indiana. He was present, and immediately drew a revolver and fired several times at the burnt-cork artist. The curtain suddenly fell, the performance closed, and the Senator was arrested by JOHN WATERS, the oldest constable now living in Washington.

GENERAL ITEMS.

After its disuse as a theatre, this building was again remodeled and devoted to assemblies and public balls, and it was long celebrated for its distinguished guests, fine music and exquisite suppers. While Mr. CLAY was in the Senate it was the scene of a very brilliant ball given under his auspices.

In 1840 the inauguration ball attending the commencement of President HARRISON's Administration took place there, and was said to be the finest affair of the kind up to that time, the hall being so crowded that General HARRISON could hardly wend his way through the throng. It was noticed at the time that General WINFIELD SCOTT could be distinguished all over the room by being a head and shoulders above the rest.

For many years social, earnest and patriotic Fourth of July celebrations were held in it.

In time its attractions waned, and another change was chronicled, when Professor COPP opened it as a ten-pin alley, bathing-house and saloon. Then it became the Tammany Hall of Washington, and was used as Democratic headquarters. In the Summer of 1861 the Twenty-second New-York Regiment, Colonel WALTER PETERS, from Washington County, N. Y., were quartered in it, and in this way it figured in the late war. This regiment left for the "field," and Messrs. LEONARD GROVER and GEORGE LEA opened it for a brief season as a place of amusement.

THE CANTERBURY DURING THE WAR.

The past history of the old Canterbury is one of renown, but to the majority of the present generation it is better known for its war history. From the time of its opening as the "Canterbury," by GROVER & SINN, down to 1866, it had crowded houses nightly, and, though its performances were not within the scope of the legitimate drama, they were of a style to attract and please. Ethiopian comicalities, ballet dancing, tight-rope walking, pantomimes, performing dogs and gymnastic exercises were ever in its bills, and civilians, and especially soldiers, thronged its seats nightly. Who will ever forget its parti-colored advertising curtain, laid off in panels, on which were announcements of everything, from clothing to toothpicks; its blazing footlights, its gaily-festooned boxes, and its crowded orchestra-seats, parquette and galleries! Here Brigadier-Generals lashed soda-water bottles together for opera-glasses, and drank their wine or cooling juleps or cobblers from the hands of nimble, white-aproned waiters; Congressmen talked over the triumphs of the field and the work of legislative halls, lifting their eyes now and then to glance at the plump yet graceful ballet-girls whirling to and fro, or grouped together in pyramids of beauty, or, perchance, laughing at the witticisms of the inimitable MULLIGAN, with his "Have yer any soap-fat up the alley? Would yer dog bite a body?" or his queer expression, "I'll send for yer," accompanied with the outstretching of that brawny hand, or enormous foot. As far back as 1861, we find the names of JAMES WARD, DICK PARKER, EMMA MILES, ALICE BEAL, and MAGGIE VERNON. Later in the same year comes JULIA RICHMOND, long a favorite. In 1862 GROVER withdrew from the management, and opened Grover's Theatre, now the National, leaving SINN with an excellent troupe, including the beautiful ZANFRETTI and MARIETTA RAVEL, and BOB HART and AGNES SUTHERLAND, all known in the present day. In the Fall of 1862, the old pleasure resort was at its height, with JULIA MORTIMER, KATE PENNOYER, ("three doors below yer,") FLORENCE RIVERS, and GEORGE EDSON, the latter a very popular artist. In 1864, JOHNNY MULLIGAN made his appearance on the boards, and remained at the theatre until the breaking of the company, in 1866 or 1867, a favorite with all classes, from the newsboys in the galleries to the gold-spectacled gentleman in the orchestra chairs. With his advent came FITZ SIMMONS, who wrote local sensational dramas which drew immense houses: "The Bushwhackers of the Potomac," "The Seventh-street Dressmakers," and "From the Altar to the Dissecting Room," in the latter of which the operations of an embalming establishment were represented were highly sensational. With such plays, and Ethiopian sketches and ballet dancing, the Canterbury maintained its popularity until long after the close of the war. Gradually, in 1866, its audiences decreased, and in the Spring or Summer of 1867 it was closed for want of patronage, and remained closed for months, except during a few weeks when MULLIGAN opened it with a company. Late last year it was leased by the indefatigable FITZ SIMMONS, who secured quite a fair company of male and female artists, and introduced the *Cancan*. The result was the closing of the place by the Police authorities, only to result in its release a few days later, and the presentation of the identical performance to which objection had been made. During the entire Winter the management made herculean endeavors to secure the old popularity and patronage, but the current of public opinion sat strongly against it, and they were obliged to relinquish their labors. Again the doors were closed for months, until they were opened to receive the Georgia Minstrels, about two weeks since. This was the last company that appeared upon its boards, and never again will the old walls resound with the plaudits of crowded audiences. The Canterberry is no more.

A REAL ESTATE SWINDLE

Iowa Lands in the Chicago Market—Knavery Exposed, in which Officials are said to be Implicated.

From the Chicago Republican, July 23.

A first-class swindle, which, from the ingenuity and boldness of the plans on which it is based, betrays the work of no young and inexpert artificer in frauds, has been revealed. We give the story as narrated by Mr. H., one of the parties, to our reporter.

About ten days ago, a member of a well known real estate agency, appeared before Mr. H., stating that he was an agent for a man who had considerable real estate, amounting to quite fifty thousand acres, in Iowa, part of which property the gentleman in question wished to trade away for other lands in Illinois, and especially near Chicago. The rates he offered these lands at was decidedly advantageous to the purchaser, none of it exceeding $2 an acre. The property he would offer to Mr. H. was especially desirable, and was situated upon the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad. In support of his assertions he produced several abstracts of title to the property, and presented them to Mr. H. The abstracts were duly certified by the Recorder, Register and Treasurer of [illegible] County, Iowa, and bore the signature of a Notary Public of this city. They set forth that the property had only been once transferred—from a purchaser of the Government to a certain party living in Rochester, N. Y., and had thence been conveyed to the present owner.

Affairs thus far appeared entirely satisfactory. Mr. H. had recently made inquiries as to the value of Iowa lands, and had determined upon purchasing. He was pleased with the proposed location and the price. He therefore made arrangements to exchange some property of his own, valued at $11,000, for an equivalent in Iowa lands. Affairs were placed upon a perfectly satisfactory footing, and Mr. H. had given his agent instructions to part with the title, when a circumstance somewhat roused his suspicions. The agents for the Iowa owner made a proposition to become Mr. H.'s agent after the exchange had been made, and were anxious to proceed to New-York on his interest, to dispose of the land for $10 per acre. The difference in this latter price and that at which he was to purchase appeared to the buyer unwarranted, and he accordingly deferred the trade until Saturday last. During the forenoon of that day, while transacting business with a stranger, Mr. H. heard him use the singular expression that he "would not believe an Iowa official on oath." He instantly dispatched a note to his agent to still postpone the trade, and contrary to the advice of the latter, called upon the Iowa land-man's agents. These gentlemen, urged by their principal, proposed that the Chicago property be left in the hands of some third party, who should be held responsible, until any investigation could be made by the purchaser should prove satisfactory. Mr. H. objected, and immediately acting on his suspicions, telegraphed to the Register of the Land Office of Sioux City for information. On Sunday he received a telegraphic reply, assuring him that all but one quarter of the land was owned by the Government, or reserved for railroad purposes, and the remainder was occupied by various parties under the Homestead Act. Fortified with this information, he proceeded to the proprietor and his agents and requested them to sign a warrantee of the title. The request was complied with unhesitatingly. He then begged for a warrantee deed, which was also furnished. After leaving them and consulting with his agents, Mr. H. sent for the other agents and told them they were caught, and then checkmated. The intelligence was, of course, received with surprise, the particulars requested and refused, and the sham proprietor invited to visit the office of the gentleman he was about to dupe. He came, and the gentleman who went for him brought the abstract. While he was perusing, and gave it to Mr. H., who has it ready for any law Court. On being told of his detection, he was naturally agitated, and succeeded in leaving Mr. H.'s office without any display, but on reaching his own room, accompanied by Mr. H.'s agent, he burst into tears, and stood in dread of an arrest.

Mr. H. then turned to the agents for the swindler, one of whom attempted exculpation under the following dubious argument: A man had come to him a few days previously, and had expressed a wish to buy some of the land in question, but the speaker, fearing roguery, had warned him against the investment.

The object in concealing the names of the agents for the swindle is to give them an opportunity of clearing themselves; should they fail in doing so, they will be exposed. How successful has the deception been that the President of a bank in the city invested in some of the property, and paid down the money. Another gentleman bought a section, sold it on a warrantee deed, and is consequently involved. The perpetrators of this fraud have evidently either forged the official seals appended to the abstracts, or have succeeded in obtaining them from the officials.

Mr. H. wrote to the County Register a fortnight ago, on the matter, but has received no reply. It is to be hoped some more decisive steps will be taken in the matter, for the rogues deserve to enjoy the luxuries of the State Prison.

Personal.

Hon. EDWARD MCPHERSON did not leave for Europe on Wednesday, but intends to sail on Wednesday next, the 28th, in the Bremen steamer *Leipzig*, from Baltimore.

Senator FENTON sailed for Europe yesterday. He was escorted down the Bay by a number of his political friends.

His Excellency A. MUSGRAVE, Governor of British Columbia, and his family are at the country seat of Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD, at Irvington, on the Hudson.

"Fresh as a Maiden's Blush"

Is the pure peachy complexion which follows the use of Hagan's Magnolia Balm. It is the True Secret of Beauty. Fashionable Ladies in Society understand this.

The Magnolia Balm changes the rustic Country Girl into a City Belle more rapidly than any other one thing.

Redness, Sunburn, Tan, Freckles, Blotches and all effects of the Summer Sun disappear where it is used, and a genial, cultivated, fresh expression is obtained which rivals the Bloom of Youth. Beauty is possible to all who will invest 75 cents at any respectable store, and insist on getting the Magnolia Balm. Sold at No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

LYON's Kathairon is a splendid hair dressing.—*Advertisement.*

A Peck of Cockroaches

Can be killed by a single flask of Lyon's Insect Powder. Nothing else kills insects. This is the true enemy. See that you get the genuine. It has E. LYON's signature on the package. All others are frauds. Depot, No. 21 Park-row, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

MISSISQUOI SPRING WATER.—The only known remedy for cancer and all diseases of the kidneys. This is the original Spring Water from Vermont, which has wrought so many wonderful cures, and is advertised only to distinguish it from the miserable imitations that are now attempted to be palmed off on the public as being equal to the virtues of the Missisquoi. Sold by all druggists. Depot, No. 8 College-place, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., N. Y.

A. Morton, 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.

MORTON'S GOLD PENS.

MARRIED.

HARNEY—REYNOLDS.—At New-Haven, on Thursday, July 22, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. C. O. Reynolds, JOSEPH H. HARNEY, of Brooklyn, E. D., to MINNIE G. REYNOLDS, of New-Haven.

DIED.

BRUSH.—At Manchester, Vt., on Friday, July 23, in the 41st year of his age, JOSEPH B. BRUSH, of the firm of Howard, Sanger & Co.

The friends of the family, and of his father, Jarvis Brush, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 12 East 42d-st., on Tuesday, July 27, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

COATS.—At St. Luke's Hospital, New-York, on Friday, July 23, MARGARET COATS, in her [illegible] year.

☞ Glasgow papers please copy.

MASON.—After a short and severe illness, [illegible], son of the late John Mason.

His relatives and the friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday, 27th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M., at his late residence at Oyster Bay, L. I. Carriages will be in waiting at Syosset on the arrival of the morning train of the Long Island Railroad which leaves Hunter's Point at 10 o'clock.

PINKNEY.—On Friday, July 23, RACHEL ANN HAWS, wife of James H. Pinkney, in the 55th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at her late residence, No. 91 Lexington-av., on Tuesday, 27th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M. Services at the Church of the Transfiguration, No. 1 East 29th-st., at 3 o'clock.

POILLON.—On Saturday, July 24, ANNA LAVINIA, only daughter of George W. and Rachel Ann Poillon. Notice of the funeral hereafter.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"WEDLOCK" IS A NEW WORK, based on Science and Revelation. It is for the use of old and young; handsomely printed; every way suited to the drawing-room centre-table. Husbands and wives, bachelors and beaux, will be the more happy for reading it. Plain $1 50.

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CELIBACY.—IS IT ACCORDING TO Nature? The Shakers and other Socialists. Its effects on life and health. See the new work on "WEDLOCK" for the why and wherefore. $1 50.

LOST.—THE FINDER OF A SCALP PIECE lost in Printing-house-square will please return the same to the inimitable manufacturer, WM. DIBBLEE, No. 854 Broadway.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.—FOR discussion of this question see "WEDLOCK."

JEALOUSY.—WHAT IS ITS CAUSE? What its Cure? For useful advice read "WEDLOCK."

DYSPEPSIA, PHTHISIS, CONSTIPATION, diarrhœa, nervousness, cured by REVALENTA FOOD; 70,000 cures; copies sent on demand, by T. DU BARRY, 163 William-st.

"THE MODEL WIFE," AND HOW to become one. For specific directions see "WEDLOCK," $1 50. Booksellers have it.

"MARRIAGE OF COUSINS."—IS IT admissible? Read "WEDLOCK."

THE RIGHT AGE TO MARRY.—Laws and customs of different countries. See "WEDLOCK."

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No. 138 Fulton-st., up stairs.

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WHO SHOULD NOT MARRY.—SEE THE new work on "WEDLOCK." $1 50. Booksellers have it.

COURTSHIP.—AS IT SHOULD BE. [illegible] "WEDLOCK."

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THE LEADING CHURCH MUSIC BOOK OF THE SEASON!
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BY L. O. EMERSON.

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"WEDLOCK; OR, THE RIGHT Relations of the Sexes." A Scientific Treatise [illegible] SAMUEL R. WELLS, Publisher, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

SECOND MARRIAGES.—ARE THEY [illegible] See "WEDLOCK."

"THE MODEL HUSBAND."—WHAT he should be. See "WEDLOCK." $1 50.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, East 29th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.—Rev. G. H. HOUGHTON, D. D., Rector.—Summer services on SUNDAYS. [illegible]

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Houston and Prince sts.—Rev. STEPHEN MERRITT, Jr., will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 7½ o'clock P. M. [illegible] Seats free. Strangers and others are invited.

HARLEM UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—[illegible]

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—Preaching at Mariners' Church, [illegible]

HARLEM UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY.—[illegible]

FRENCH EVANGELICAL CHURCH, No. 9 University-place, [illegible]

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION, [illegible]

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL Church, [illegible]

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SECOND [illegible]

SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, [illegible]

NO. 405 GRAND-ST., ONE DOOR above Clinton-st.—[illegible] *The Revelations—Can they be Understood?* [illegible] Elder J. K. BELLOWS; subject—*The Sign of the Son of Man.*

DEDICATORY SERVICES OF THE [illegible]

NOTICE.—THE CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, [illegible]

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., [illegible]

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER OF 4th-av. and 20th-st.—Rev. J. W. THOMPSON, D. D., [illegible]

LAY PREACHING.—RELIGIOUS ADDRESSES by business men every SUNDAY AFTERNOON at Brooks' Assembly Rooms, No. 361 Broadway, [illegible]

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER [illegible]

TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH, [illegible]

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED DUTCH Church, [illegible]

THE LAST OF THE COURSE OF 34 Lectures [illegible]

REV. ISAAC WESTCOTT, D. D., WILL [illegible]

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH, CORNER [illegible]

[illegible]

REV. [illegible] STANTON, PASTOR OF LEXINGTON-[illegible]

THE SUBJECT FOR THE SUNDAY [illegible]

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, [illegible]

NEW-JERUSALEM CHURCH, 35TH-ST., [illegible]

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, [illegible]

FREE CHURCH AT THE CORNER [illegible]

REV. DR. SHEDD WILL PREACH [illegible]

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, WEST 34TH-ST., [illegible]

WEST 23D-ST. PRESBYTERIAN [illegible]

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH, 4TH-AV., [illegible]

[illegible]

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. [illegible]

ZION CHURCH, MADISON-AV., COR. [illegible]

SAINT THOMAS CHURCH.—R. W. WILLIAMS, sexton and undertaker, [illegible]

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—July 24, 1869.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

2,500 U. S. 6s, '81, C...	121
5,000 do...	121½
1,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '62..	123⅝
500 do.....small	123½
500 U. S. 5-20 R., '64, small	121¼
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, small	121⅜
5,000 do.........c	121⅜
1,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new.......c	120⅝
1,500 do....	120½
500 do. small....	120⅝
11,500 U.S. 5-20 C., '67.c.	120⅜
1,000 do....	120½
20,000 do.......b3	120⅝
650 do.......small	120⅛
500 U. S. 5-20 C. '68, small	120¼
10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.	110¼
11,000 do.......c	110⅜
35,000 U.S. 5s, 10-40 C.s3	111
5,000 do....	111½
215,000 do.......s3	111⅛
6,000 U. S. 6s., Cur...	107⅞
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n..	57½
20,000 do....	57⅝
2,000 do....	57¾
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, x c., bet. call	63
5,000 Va. St. 6s, x c..	58
19,000 do....	58¾
5,000 Va. St. 6s, new.	61
5,000 Ga. St. 7s.	92
14,000 N. C. St. 6s....	59
10,000 do....	59½
10,000 do.......b30	60
49,000 N. C. St. 6s, n..	52¼
35,000 do....	52½
10,000 do.......b30	53
12,000 do....	52¾
100,000 do...bet. call	52⅛
30,000 La. 6s. lev. b...	64¾
20,000 do.......b30	64½
2,000 B. 6s, W. L....	93
3,000 Mo. St. 6s....	88
3,000 Erie 2d M....	88¼
2,000 Chi., B. & Q. 8s	108
1,000 Cen. Pac. R. R. G. bds....	98
1,000 Pac. 7s, Gu'd by State Mo...	92½
10,000 C. & R. I. & P. R. R. 7s....	94
8,000 C., C. & Ind. Cen. 1st M...	84
5,000 M. C. 8s, n. bds	122¾
10 Fourth Nat. Bk..	104½
30 Ninth Nat. Bank	112
50 West. U. T....	37
200 do...bet. call.	37
7 D. & H. Can....	127
200 Pacific Mail.....c	83¾
100 Adams Ex.......c	60½
100 do.......c	60¼
100 do....bet. call	60
100 U. S. Ex. bet. call ex div....	70
200 Wells-Fargo Ex.	22
200 do.......b30	22¼
100 Am. Mer. U. Ex. c	41¾
100 N. Y. Cen....	213⅜
55 do....	213
250 do....	213¼
800 do....	213⅝
100 do.......b10	214
200 do....	213⅞
100 do.......b3	214
34 Hudson R....	187½
100 do....	187⅝
2200 do....	188
100 do.......b10	188⅛
500 Cleve. & Pitts..	107⅛
400 Harlem R....	147⅛
400 do....	148
900 Reading R.......c	95¼
2800 do....	95⅜
100 Mich. Central....	132⅛
100 Lake S. & M.So.c	105⅞
78 do....	105⅝
100 C. & N. W. R.....s3	79⅝
100 Chi. & N.W. Pf..	93⅝
50 do....	94½
10 do....	94¼
400 Chi. & R. I. R...	113⅝
500 Mil. & St. P....	77
200 Mil. & St. P. Pf. b30	87¼
6 Chi., B. & Q. R....	190
100 N. J. Cen....	101¼
150 do....	101⅜
110 do....	101⅛
98 Morris & Es. R...	88
84 do....	88¼
200 Ohio & Miss. R. c	31¾
200 H. & St. J. R....	130
100 do.......b30	131
100 Col., C. & Ind. C..	37⅛
100 do....	37

SECOND BOARD—12 M.

$3,000 U.S. 5-20 R., '65n.	120⅛
50,000 U.S. 5-20 C. '65 n.	120⅜
115,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.	120¼
4,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '68..	120⅛
$5,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.	110⅛
45,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	111⅛
20,000 U. S. 6s, Cur...	108
1,600 West. U. T....	37

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 Tenn. St. 6s., n	57¾
35,000 N. C. S. 6s....	59¼
10,000 N. C. St. 6s, n...	52½
50,000 do....	52¾
88,000 do....	53
4,000 do....	53¼
5,000 do.......2d call	53
100 Pacific Mail....	83⅝
100 Adams Express..	60⅜
100 do.......b30	60¾
400 Amer. M. U. Ex.	42½
100 U. S. Ex....	70⅜
300 New-York Cen...	214⅛
400 do....	214⅜
100 do.......b10	215
15 Hudson R....	187
21 do....	188⅛
100 Ill. Cen....	142
100 do....	141⅛
100 do..bet. call..	141⅛
500 Harlem R....	149⅜
200 do....	150
200 Reading.......b5	96⅛
2000 do.......b3	96⅛
500 do.......s3	96⅛
21 do....	96⅜
500 L. Shore & M. S..	105⅝
800 Clev. & Pitts....	108
100 Chi. & N.W....	79⅜
100 do....	79⅝
100 Chi. & N. W., Pf.	93⅜
100 Chi. & R. I....	114⅛
200 do....	114⅛
200 Mil. & St. P. R.	78⅛
50 N. J. Central....	101⅛
250 do....	102
200 Ohio & Miss....	31⅛
100 do....	31⅛
100 Chic. & Alt....	161

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

$2,000 Tenn. S. 6s, new.	57½
10,000 Ga. St. 7s....	91½
10,000 do....	91⅛
200 Pacific Mail....	83⅝
100 Hud. R....	187⅛
100 do....	187⅜
200 Reading....	96⅛
100 Lake S. & M. S..	105⅜
100 Ohio & Miss. R...	31⅛
100 Clev. & Pitts....	107⅛
100 Chi. & N. W....	79⅛
100 Rock Island....	114⅛

SATURDAY, July 24—P. M.

The Gold movement of the week is a large one. The Exports are $3,082,015 of all descriptions of Gold and Silver, of which $2,205,507 is in American Gold Coin. The Banks lose $976,026 on their Specie averages. The Treasury Office received for Customs $2,663,664, and paid out $2,010,924 for Gold Interest. The price of Gold advanced to 136½ ₱ cent. as against 135⅝ at the close on Saturday on the influence of a strong *Bull* speculation in the Gold Room and the larger shipments of the day than were anticipated. The Bank averages, other than Specie show a gain of $2,412,156 in Greenbacks and of $5,190,599 on the general line of Deposits, and their Loans and Discounts are increased $2,633,600 from last week. The market for Money closed easy at 6@7 ₱ cent. to the Brokers. There was more done at 6 ₱ cent. than for any day for nearly a month past; partly with a view on the part of lenders to make two days' interest over Sunday. The Foreign Exchanges were in better supply after the Gold shipments, and one or two first-class drawers were accepting 109⅞ net @ 110, less a sixteenth, brokerage.

On the Stock Exchange the Public Funds were higher for the old 5-20s of 1862 and the 10-40s than on Friday, and steady through the day and firm at the close on the other descriptions; the 5-20s of 1867 120½@120⅝. There was another large business in the Southern State Bonds, especially new Tennessees and North Carolinas, which made an advance to 57¾ for the former and 53 for North Carolinas. Louisiana Levee 6 ₱ cents fell back to 64¾@⅞ ₱ cent. The Railway speculation was buoyant on all the New-York Vanderbilt Roads, including Harlem, at another large rise in prices, and the movement in Reading also advanced 2 ₱ cent. on Friday's rise, while the Western Roads without essential change in prices were generally in sympathy, at the close of the day, with the buoyancy in the New-York and Reading Stocks. There is no announcement yet made or even foreshadowed from official sources of the terms of the pending consolidation of New-York Central and Hudson River, but it is taken for granted on the Street that both Roads will come in on very liberal Scrip Dividends upon their present valuation. The transfers of the Central for the regular 7.20 ₱ cent. Dividend on $180 per share, will close July 31—Saturday next.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following quotations were made in the Long Room, and on Broad-street, in front of the Exchange:

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	110⅝	111⅛
United States 5-20s of 1862	123⅛	123⅝
United States 5-20s of 1867	120½	120½
American Gold Coin	135⅝	136½
Bills on London, 60 days	110	110
New Bonds of Tennessee	57⅝	57⅝
Virginia Bonds, old	58¼	58⅛
Missouri Bonds	87½	88
North Carolina Bonds, new	52¼	53
New-York Central	213⅝	215⅝
Reading Railway	95⅛	97⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	114	114¾
Northwest Common	79⅛	79⅞
Northwest Preferred	93⅞	94
Michigan Southern	105⅝	105⅞
Pittsburg and Fort Wayne	152½	153
Cleveland and Pittsburg	107¾	108½
Pacific Mail Company	83⅝	84⅛
St. Paul Preferred	87	87¼
St. Paul Common	77	76⅝
Toledo and Wabash	74½	73½
Ohio and Mississippi	31⅛	31⅛
Hudson River	187⅛	190¼
Harlem	147	154

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ₱ cent. reg., 1881	121	5-20 coup., n. i. 1865	120⅝
6 ₱ cent. coup., 1881	121	5-20 coup., 1867	120⅜
5-20 reg., 1862	121⅛	5-20 coup., 1868	120⅛
5-20 coup., 1862	123⅝	10-40 reg	110⅛
5-20 coup., 1864	121⅛	10-40 coup	111⅛
5-20 coup., 1865	121⅛	6s Currency	107⅞

And the following for the State Bonds:

Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1881	100	Mis'ri 6s, H. & St. Jo. Iss.	90
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1886	100	Louisiana 6s	60
Ill. Canal bonds, '70	99	Louisiana 6s, levee bds	64¾
Ill. coup. 6s, '77	99	California 7s	128
Ill. coup. 6s, '79	99	Connecticut 6s	98
Ill. War Loan	99	Alabama 8s	93¾
Tenn. 6s, ex coup	63	N. Y. Reg. B'ty Loan	108½
Tenn. 6s, new bonds	57¾	N. Y. Coupon B. Loan	108½
Virginia 6s, ex coup	58½	N. Y. 7s Canal l'n. '70	100
Virginia 6s, new bds	61	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal. '72	102¾
Georgia 6s	83½	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '73	103
Georgia 7s, new bds	90	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '74	103
North Carolina 6s	59½	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '75	103
North Car. 6s, n. bds	53	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '77	103
Missouri 6s	88	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '78	103

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	130	Market	120
Manhattan	140	Nassau	104
Mechanics'	135	Shoe and Leather	136
America	141	Corn Exchange	134
Tradesmen's	150	St. Nicholas	115
Merchants' Exchange	117	Commonwealth	112
Seventh Ward	110	Imp. and Traders'	130
State of New-York	112	Park	160
Commerce	123½	Central National	110
Mch. Bk'g As'n	127	Fourth National	104¼
Ocean	96	Ninth National	111
American Exchange	114½	Tenth National	94
Irving	107	Gold Exchange	128
Metropolitan	136½		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	93	Del. L. & W. 1st M.	98
N. Y. Cen. 6s, r. est.	89	Tol. & W. 1st M. Ex.	91
N. Y. Cen. 6s., sub.	89	Gt. Wes. 2d M., 1893	78
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	99	Ill. & S. Iowa 1st M.	79
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con., '76	99	Gal. & Chic. Ex.	98
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1865-76	99	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	96
Erie 7s, 2d ind., 1879	94½	Chi. & R. Is. 1st M.	97
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883	88½	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	93⅜
Erie 7s, 4th ind., 1880	82½	Morris & Essex 2d M.	95
Erie 7s, 5th ind., 1888	75	Cleve. & Tol. Skg. F.	95
Buf. N.Y.&E., 1st M, '77	85	Pitts., Ft.W.&C. 1st M.	97
H. R. 7s, 1st M., 1869-70	97½	Pitts., Ft.W.&C. 2d M.	97
H. R. 7s, 2d M., S.F. '85	101	Pitts., Ft.W.&C. 3d M.	93
Harlem 1st M.	104	Cleve. & Pitts. Con. S.F.	88
Mich. Cen. 8 ₱ c. 69-72	133	[illegible] & Miss. 1st M.	90
Mich. C. new 1M. 8s, 82	123	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M. 8s	105
C., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st M.	107½	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	99
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	93½	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	90
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ ct. 1875	112½	Col., Chic. & I. 1st M.	82½
Alt. & T. H. 2d M. pf.	83½	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	85
Alt. & T. H. 2d M. In.	77	Am. Dock & Imp. Bds.	88
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	93	Western Union Bds.	97
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	93½	Iron Mountain Bds.	[illegible]
Consol'd 7 ₱ ct. conv.	95½	Lake Shore Div. Bds.	93½
Han & St. Jo. L. Grants	106	St. L., Jack. & Chic. 1st	90
Han. & St. Jo. Con.	123	South Side R. R. Bds.	87½

To-day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $1,670,695; total payments, $1,440,264; balance, $96,079,045. The receipts include for Customs, $324,000; for Gold Notes, $90,000.

The aggregate amount of Imports, (other than Dry Goods and Specie,) at the Port of New-York, from foreign ports, for the week ending July 23, 1869, was $2,940,653.

Report of Specie exported from the Port of New-York for the week ending July 24, 1869:

July 19—Steamship England, Liverpool—Gold bars	$73,000
July 20—Steamship Allemannia, London—American gold	200,000
July 20—Steamship Allemannia, Paris—American gold	50,000
July 20—Steamship Allemannia, Paris—Foreign silver	10,510
July 20—Steamship Allemannia, Paris—Silver bars	73,944
July 20—Steamship Allemannia, Paris—Gold bars	166,658
July 20—Steamship Allemannia, Hamburg—Silver bars	28,511
July 21—Steamship Manhattan, Liverpool—American gold	5,043
July 21—Steamship Manhattan, Liverpool—British gold and silver	560
July 21—Steamship Scotia, Liverpool—American gold	350,000
July 21—Steamship Scotia, Havre—American gold	50,000
July 21—Steamship Scotia, Havre—Gold bars	65,276
July 21—Steamship Scotia, Liverpool—Gold bars	54,000
July 21—Steamship City of Port-au-Prince, Port-au-Prince—American gold	11,030
July 22—Steamship Weser, London—American gold	432,465
July 22—Steamship Weser, London—Mexican dollars	42,092
July 22—Steamship Weser, Paris—Mexican dollars	16,000
July 22—Steamship Missouri, Havana—Spanish doubloons	48,240
July 23—Steamship Merrimac, St. Thomas—American silver	10,000
July 23—Steamship Merrimac, Para—American gold	2,000
July 24—Steamship St. Laurent, Havre—American gold	150,000
July 24—Steamship St. Laurent, Havre—Gold bars	87,575
July 24—Steamship St. Laurent, Havre—Silver bars	12,747
July 24—Steamship St. Laurent, Havre—Mexican silver	20,800
July 24—Steamship St. Laurent, Havre—Foreign gold and silver	5,500
July 24—Steamship City of London, Liverpool—American gold	1,055,000
July 24—Steamship City of London, Liverpool—Mexican silver	48,000
July 24—Steamship City of London, Liverpool—English silver	2,000
July 24—Steamship City of London, Liverpool—English gold	9,755
Total	$3,082,015

The earnings of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad for the years ending Dec. 31, 1867 and 1868, as reported by the *American Railroad Journal*, were as follows:

	1867.	1868.
From passengers	$742,530 49	$545,864 46
From freight	2,400,815 17	1,179,182 17
From mail	47,900 00	47,089 76
From express	109,050 00	78,465 60
Total	$3,300,296 46	$1,850,601 59
Expenses.		
Repairs of roadway	$371,804 29	$327,704 16
Repairs of machinery	385,427 81	274,185 50
Conducting transportation	766,558 73	635,015 79
Taxes		13,646 61
Total	$1,523,790 83	$1,250,552 06
Net revenue	776,505 63	600,049 53

Compared with the previous year, the gross earnings show a decrease of $449,694 87, with a decrease in expenses of $273,238 77—making the decrease in net earnings, $176,456 10. The earnings per mile of road in 1867 and 1868 were as follows:

	1867.	1868.
From passengers	$1 528	$1,124
From freight	2,882	2,427
From mail and express	323	258
Total	$4,733	$3,809

The earnings per mile run by trains were:

	1867.	1868.
By passenger trains	$2 45	$1 77
By freight trains	2 29	2 22
By all trains	2 34	2 03

No statement of rolling stock is given. At the close of 1867 the company had 28 passenger, 4 sleeping, 10 baggage and 799 freight cars; and there were trucks and iron work and other materials on hand for 94 box and 52 platform cars, which were nearly finished. The number of locomotives in use the past year was 71, against 74 in 1867. The mileage of trains was:

	1867.	1868.
Passenger	367,165	378,012
Freight	613,097	530,968
Gravel and repairs	186,944	161,516
Total	1,167,204	1,070,496

The cost of motive power per mile run was as follows:

	1867.	1868.
Repairs of locomotives	0.287	0.107
Fuel	0.104	0.096
Pay of engineers and firemen	0.140	0.098
Oil, tallow, waste and cleaning	0.023	0.020
Total	0.554	0.321

The financial condition of the Company Dec. 31, 1868, is exhibited in the annexed:

Condensed Balance Sheet.

Construction to April 22, 1861	$12,354,249 76
Reconstruction and renewals, 1865-'67	3,855,188 13
Shop supplies on hand	80,497 80
Interest on first mortgage bonds	1,433,819 59
Interest on second mortgage bonds	86,842 69
Interest on general account	250,213 79
Discount on first mortgage bonds	932,364 45
Discount on second mortgage bonds	8,365 60
Paducah Branch	102,994 08
Mississippi, Gainesville and Tuscaloosa Railroad bonds	30,000 00
Mississippi, Gainesville and Tuscaloosa open account	25,308 85
Uncurrent funds	1,599 93
Cash balances	11,879 89
Total	$19,173,213 96
Capital stock—consolidated	$3,610,200 00
Capital stock—unconsolidated	722,434 13
Income 8 per cent. bonds	145,600 00
First mortgage sterling 6 and 8 per cent. bonds	4,605,000 00
State of Tennessee bonds	1,281,000 00
State of Tennessee, (interest funded,)	388,990 00
Interest bonds, 8 per cent	800,500 00
Income bonds, 2d mort., 1867, 8 per cent	169,250 00
Income bonds, 2d mort., (ten years,)	775,089 51
Bills payable	401,381 07
Change bills	1,484 60
Purchase of rolling stock—balance unpaid	92,972 67
Pay rolls and individual balances	370,295 03
Floating debt	59,563 11
Land Sales, including $229,000 in Company's First Mortgage Sterling Bonds canceled	238,979 18
Profit and loss	2,423,531 60
Transportation receipts	3,087,123 08
Total	$19,173,213 96

President—Abraham Murdock. Vice-President—Charles E. Rushing. Directors—Abraham Murdock, Charles E. Rushing, A. S. Humphries, Mississippi; Thomas Brown, Kentucky; James A. McDearmon, W. K. Walsh, Tennessee; Robert W. Smith, James Crawford, Francis B. Clark, John J. Walker, Peter Hamilton, James M. Muldon, Alabama; Freeman Clark, New-York. Secretary and Treasurer—A. L. Willoughby. Engineer and General Superintendent—L. J. Fleming.

The Detroit *Post*, of July 22, says of the Hop interest:

"The importance of the hop crop will appear from the amount raised as well as in the enormous increase in the production from year to year. In 1850 the total crop of the United States amounted to about 2,500,000 pounds, but in 1860 it had increased to nearly 11,000,000 pounds. Of the latter amount more than three-fourths was raised in the State of New-York, but of late years the adaptability of States further west has been proven, Michigan and Wisconsin taking the lead. No data are to be had showing the exact amount raised in our own State, but the extent of the trade in Wisconsin may be understood from the fact that last year seven of the leading towns on the Milwaukee and Lacrosse Railroad shipped not less than 56,530 bales.

The crop is largely consumed in the United States, but, taking the exports of 1861 as a basis, it would appear that about two-thirds of the amount raised are sent abroad. The plant is liable to failure from a variety of causes, but more particularly late frosts, insects and warm, close weather, and it seldom occurs that two good crops are harvested in succession. Last year the crop was not only universally good but unusually large, and following a heavy crop the previous season, the consequence, as too many know, was a ruinous and unheard of decline in prices.

A great deal of interest just now centres in the condition of the growing crop, not only because the critical time in this country is at hand, but from the report that in England, Holland and other producing regions the crop is expected to be a failure. The advance in prices and increased activity which of late has characterized the market, go to prove the correctness of the report. Every Western grower is thus deeply interested in producing a quality of hop suited to the wants of the European market. The complaint is made that hitherto the chief aim in curing at the West has been to produce a hop of a bright green color, whereas a pale primrose or straw tint is the one most in favor in the English as well as Eastern markets. A good local authority also says that in order to give them the right color, the brimstone should be applied when the hops are steaming on the kiln. "Slack drying" should be avoided, for, although it may increase the weight of the hops, there is great risk of their heating and, of course, spoiling. It is said that the quality of Michigan hops last year was "equal to any grown in the United States, but as a general thing they were not properly cured." We wish to call particular attention to the above charge, in order that growers in this State may provide themselves with the best possible information on the subject, and knowing that the demand the ensuing year is likely to be largely of a foreign character, they may be enabled to put on the market an article that will command the highest price.

Regarding the condition of the growing crop, the following report made by Mr. MORTON, of the Hop Exchange of this city, will be found interesting:

"Before going to Wisconsin, I visited the hop districts of Michigan, and as near as I can learn, three-quarters of the yards in this State have been plowed up or abandoned. As the quantity of hops raised in Michigan is small, compared with Wisconsin and New-York, it is not likely that the markets will be much affected one way or the other by the reduction of acreage in our own State. The hop-yards in Michigan look very well, and are tolerably free from vermin.

In Wisconsin my tour extended through Sauk and adjoining counties, which is the great hop district of that State; as far as it was possible to learn, two-thirds to three-quarters of the hop-yards have been plowed up, and many of those poled have been much neglected. In such yards the yield will be light. The average size of the yards in Sauk County is from two to four acres. The largest yard I could find in one field was eighteen acres. We frequently hear about yards of fifty and one hundred acres, and in some instances where farmers have converted the whole farm into a hop-yard; but it is obvious to every practical hop grower that it would not be possible to harvest such [illegible] duced in such large plantations, especially in districts remote from cities. It takes from 200 to 300 women to pick a yard of forty acres, and about forty men to pull poles and do other work during picking time, and few farmers are able to accommodate a third of this number. One yard of seventy-five acres was mentioned to me. After endeavoring in vain to find where it was located, my guide concluded that a portion of it was plowed up—a very sensible conclusion. The hop-yards in Wisconsin look well, except those that have been neglected. Vermin have made their appearance in many yards, but whether there will be a general blight or not it is too soon to predict. A few days of warm, muggy weather might ruin the coming crop. On the other hand, with favorable weather and cool nights, the vermin might disappear altogether.

With a good crop in Wisconsin and New-York there would be hops enough to supply our home market, but without a foreign demand prices will not be likely to rule very high. During the past season many of the hop-growers have sent their hops to market supposing them to be very choice, and have manifested great surprise when informed that they would not pass as such. The grower would remark, 'I thought my hops were the best in the country, the man who dried them was an experienced hand and said they were the best he had seen this season.' Such has been the experience of many new hop growers, and they have been misled by a class of professional dryers who go around curing hops for their neighbors, and who know just enough to dry the hops, so that they will not spoil by heating, but have no idea as to the proper method of curing or the color to give. In bailing hops it is well to use a board to tread upon, so as not to break the hop fine."

The San Francisco papers report as having been forwarded from that city to New-York by the Pacific Roads since their opening in June, $1,617,353 in Gold and Silver Bullion. The Pacific mail steamers have about ceased to bring treasure to New-York. The amounts for England, *via* Panama, have also fallen off, while the amounts for China and Japan, by the Pacific Company's China line, are largely increased. In 1868, from the 1st of January to July 25, the amount of treasure delivered by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company was $24,282,402. In 1869, to the 1st of July, $7,208,732, to which we may now add (exclusive of receipts by rail directly from the mines, without being counted at San Francisco,) the above $1,617,353 and $256,427 by sea since July 1, making together $9,282,512 in 1869 to present date.

RAILROAD EARNINGS FOR JUNE.

	1869.	1868.
Chicago and Alton	$391,685	$384,504
Chicago and Northwestern	1,258,284	1,167,544
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	508,000	378,436
Illinois Central	668,012	626,249
Marietta and Cincinnati	118,648	95,322
Michigan Central	366,622	325,301
Michigan Southern	408,139	365,117
Milwaukee and St. Paul	678,800	458,191
Ohio and Mississippi	223,236	217,082
St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute	154,132	140,408
Total	$4,775,559	$4,158,154

The returns of the same companies for the first half of the same years show an increased traffic averaging of 12.36 ₱ cent. The total earnings from Jan. 1 to June 30, for the current and last previous years were as follows:

EARNINGS FROM JAN. 1 TO JUNE 30.

	1869.	1868.
Chicago and Alton	$2,106,626	$1,785,318
Chicago and Northwestern	6,468,326	5,851,497
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	2,330,109	1,877,579
Illinois Central	3,767,581	3,325,652
Marietta and Cincinnati	637,942	565,983
Michigan Central	2,278,365	2,085,569
Michigan Southern	2,524,265	2,295,936
Milwaukee and St. Paul	2,975,997	2,484,260
Ohio and Mississippi	1,274,189	1,383,079
St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute	919,786	836,492
Total	$25,283,186	$22,501,821

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 24.

By Judge Freedman.

Engle *vs.* Gordon; motion denied with $10 costs.

Foster *vs.* Foster; decree of divorce granted.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Shields.

DESERTION OF SAILORS.

Warrants were issued on Thursday for the arrest of H. Cordes, William Sykes, David Manning and Albert Van Dyk, who were charged by Joannes Rasing, Consul-General of the North German Union, with having deserted from the ship *Ellida*, of Bremen, on the 17th inst., while at this port. They were brought before the Commissioner yesterday, and were committed to Ludlow-street Jail to await an examination.

THE AUJA TOBACCO CASE.

A decision will be rendered on Monday in the case of L. F. Auja, tobacco dealer, of No. 186 Broad-street, who has been under examination for not having kept a daily record of his sales and purchases during a period of two months. The decision is likely to be important to tobacconists generally, particularly those who intrust their business to negligent clerks.

Before Commissioner Betts.

DECISION CONCERNING UNSTAMPED TOBACCO.

In the case of Nehemiah and Jacob Cohen, the following decision was announced:

The defendants, who kept a tobacco store at No. 12 Fulton-street, are charged with violating section 78 of the Internal Revenue laws of 1868 in selling and offering for sale tobacco not in packages, nor stamped, as required by law. The evidence showed that they had in their store nine barrels of fine-cut shorts which they had purchased at a sale made by the United States Marshal on May 6 last. Several barrels were open and from one of which they had been selling; the tobacco in these barrels was not in packages, nor stamped, but that the barrels were branded "Tax paid Robert Murray, United States Marshal," and that they were in the same condition as when purchased at the Marshal's sale, also that at the Marshal's sale the auctioneer proclaimed that the purchaser would not be required to pay any further tax. Under these circumstances I am of opinion that in regard to these articles no criminal act is proved against the defendants. They only sold in the same manner as the executive officer of the Government sold to them; if they were bound to put this tobacco into packages the Marshal was equally bound to have done so at the time he sold, and the fact that he did not was a sufficient precedent in favor of the defendants to protect them from a criminal prosecution. At the time of the sale by the Marshal this tobacco was the property of the Government. If they choose as venders to waive these requirements of law as to packages and stamps, they cannot enforce this criminally against their vendee. But the evidence further showed that the defendants had also in their store a large quantity of tobacco unstamped and not put up in the required packages, although it had upon it old inspection brands of tax paid, and it is contended thereby that they violated this thirty-seventh section. This section requires only that goods "sold or offered for sale" should be stamped and placed in packages. The burden of proof is on the Government to show that these goods were sold or offered for sale, and the proof that they were in the store exposed to view does not make out an offer to sell. The law merely requires that the tobacco must be stamped before the actual offer to sell is made. It may be that this would open the door to fraud or evasion by the tobacco dealer, but the enactments cannot be pressed by such considerations beyond their just construction. The defendants are discharged.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 24.

Before Judge Monell.

ORDER OF ARREST—BONDS PLEDGED AS COLLATERAL.

James R. Butts vs. D. Henry Burnette.—Judge MONELL, in discharging the order of arrest issued in this case on the ground of an alleged conversion of bonds held as collateral, sets forth his reasons therefor in the following opinion, which will be found interesting to those engaged in money-loaning operations:

OPINION.—The preliminary objection founded upon the allegation that a motion has already been made of a similar nature and denied, is sufficiently answered by the new fact which is proven on this motion, and as leave would undoubtedly be given to renew the motion, it is proper to overrule the objection now. The sale by the defendant of the Georgia bonds, on the same day he received them in pledge, was clearly wrongful and a tortious conversion of the securities; (Dykus *vs.* Allen, 7 Hill, 497;) yet such wrongful sale did not render it necessary for the plaintiff to offer to pay his note at maturity, and demand a return of the bonds. Therefore, it seems to me, to put the defendant in default, and to subject him to the consequences of his wrongful act. The plaintiff was bound to pay or offer to pay his note on the day it became due. Upon making the offer he could simultaneously have demanded a return of the bonds, and a refusal to return them would have subjected the defendant to an action for their conversion. But no such offer to pay was made until after the note had become payable. The evidence is, that the plaintiff's broker, who seems to have transacted all the business, wrote letters to the defendant requesting him to present the note at his (the broker's) office for payment. I believe it is usual for the debtor to seek the creditor and offer payment; not, as was attempted in this case, to require the creditor to wait upon his debtor to receive payment. The only offer to pay the note, therefore, was after it had become due and payable.

It is very questionable, I think, whether a demand after default in payment of the debt for which property is pledged as security, will render a refusal to deliver the pledged property a tortious conversion of it. No doubt the pledger can redeem upon a tender of the debt, or he may recover the difference between the value of the pledge and the debt. But to lay the foundation for an action for conversion, I am of opinion that an offer and demand must be made on the day, and is not sufficient if made after the day on which the debt has become payable.

In this case the stock note authorized a sale without notice, upon default in payment. Upon its maturity the defendant could have sold the bonds, and would have been liable to pay only the balance remaining after satisfying the debt. But the mere wrongful sale of the bonds did not remove the necessity of a reasonable demand and offer to pay.

The additional fact which is now for the first time established, namely, that after default had been made in the payment of the note the plaintiff's broker exhibited to the defendant a statement of the amount claimed to be due, and offered to receive the same in full satisfaction, was a liquidation of the claim, and fixed the amount of this defendant's liability, and was in effect a waiver of the tort, so that the recovery must, I think, be limited to such balance. I do not attach any importance to the statement of Bridge that he had no authority to render the statement or to make the offer of settlement. He was the agent to make payment of the note and to receive the pledged bonds, and the defendant had the right to regard him as having authority to waive their tortious conversion. In any view it appears to me the bail was excessive. If the plaintiff shall succeed in recovering a judgment for a conversion of the bonds he will, of course, be entitled to an execution against the person of the defendant. In such cases it has been the practice of the Court, in most instances, to require proof that there was danger that the defendant, by absconding, could not be subjected to final process. No such proof is given in this case. Upon the whole, I am so well satisfied that the plaintiff's recovery must be limited to the balance due, as so much money had and received to the plaintiff's use, that I cannot have any hesitation in discharging the order. I have endeavored to ascertain the ground upon which the former motion was denied, that I might not conflict with such decision, but have not been able to learn it. The motion to vacate the order of arrest must be granted.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Gideon J. Tucker, Surrogate.

WILLS ADMITTED.

The wills of the following named deceased persons have been admitted to probate during the week ending July 24: Frederick W. Streidtman, Wm. Tilden, Martha Couenhoven, Wm. A. Hunter. David Hanson, Robert C. Wood.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

Letters of administration have been granted upon estates of Henry Warren, Thomas Kelly, John Kennedy, John E. Huestas, Margaret Murray, John McNiel, Margaret A. Kellogg, Lawrence Plimman, Robt. Carss, Thomas Johnston, June Kelly, Samuel Moore, Henry J. Raymond, Catharine Ryan, Frederick Jimmee, Ferdinand Irmisch, Herman Moore, Josephine F. McClay, Maria Litton, J. Koster, Henry Held, Peter Hughes, and Wm. Kraemer.

SURROGATE'S COURT—BROOKLYN.

Before Hon. Wm. D. Veeder.

WILLS PROVED.

Charles C. Gutterson and Thomas Smith, both of the City of Brooklyn.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

Letters of Administration were granted in the estates of the following-named deceased persons, viz.: Rebecca Cole, of the town of New-Utrecht; Ann Blaney, Anna Kahrs, Elisabeth Collins, Bridget O'Connor, Catharine Thirkauf, Mary Schunter, Patrick O'Brien, James Haughey, Edward Drumm and Samuel Loughhead, all of the City of Brooklyn.

LETTERS OF GUARDIANSHIP.

Letters of Guardianship of Gertrude W. Stryker and Fanny B. Stryker, were granted to Henry W. Stryker, their father, all of the town of Flatbush; of Geo. G. Soule and Mamie J. Soule, to Mary Jane Soule, their mother; of Sophia W. Wrede to Anna C. Bartling, her mother; of Minnie R. Burtsell, to Aletta T. Burtsell, her mother; of Caroline Mauch, Henry Mauch, Mary Mauch and John Mauch, to Catharine Mauch, their mother, all of the City of Brooklyn.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justices Dowling and Kelly.

The calendar yesterday numbered a variety of cases, few of which contained any features deserving of special mention. There was the usual quantity of female's quarrels, pickpocket's acts, petty thefts, assaults on policemen, &c.

PERSONATING A POLICEMAN.

The testimony of a young girl named Mary Riley went to show that John Cochran was in the habit of intercepting female frequenters of Broadway late at night, and forcing them to pay him money. He represented that he was a special detective, telling them that unless they would pay him a dollar he would drive them from the streets, at the same time exhibiting a policeman's baton. Several girls gave confirmatory evidence of the petty system of extortion. The accused was sentenced to four months in the Penitentiary and to pay a fine of $50.

METROPOLITAN EXPERIENCE OF A COLORED CLERGYMAN.

James Palland, a colored clergyman belonging to Petersburg, Va., furnished an account of an assault made upon him by a white man named Benjamin C. Smith. He said that he arrived in this City four days ago, and that the prisoner struck him in the face, without provocation, while he was stepping off the ferry-boat. His assailant was sentenced to one month in the Penitentiary.

ARTISTIC PERFORMANCES.

George Burchard was charged with stealing a bronze statuette, worth $20, from the store of Andrew Craig, at No. 391 Broadway. He saw the ornament while passing the store, and took such a fancy to it that he carried it away. He was sentenced to the Penitentiary for three months.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

A young girl named Mary Ann Regan claimed retribution, for having been struck by Michael O'Connelly while she was in the act peaceably perambulating the Bowery. She said that he hit her in the mouth with his closed fist. He was fined $50.

POLICE COURTS.

Jefferson Market—Dodge, Justice.

BURGLARY.

During the night of Friday last the stable of Augustus R. Mattage, at No. 129 West Twenty-fifth-street, was entered by burglars, and a set of harness valued at $50 carried away. Yesterday one Clinton Smith was found in possession of the property, and being arrested by Officer Hogan, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, was committed for trial on a charge of burglary.

LARCENY.

Mrs. Sarah M. Newell, No. 123 West Twenty-seventh-street, made a complaint charging Elizabeth Bagley, her domestic, with the theft of three pieces of lace curtains worth $68. It was alleged that she had been seen to throw the articles into the area of a neighboring house, and she was therefore committed for trial at the General Sessions.

Essex Market—Shandley, Justice.

JUVENILE RASCALITY.

Sophia Miller, of No. 214 East Fourth-street, complained that she had missed money from the till in her store at various times, and accused a boy named Patrick Kavanagh of taking it. Suspecting that he was the thief, she watched him, and finally caught him in the act of stealing $2 50. He was sentenced to the Island for six months.

The Tombs—Dowling, Justice.

STEALING MONEY.

Yesterday morning John Milton and two other men entered the place of business of David J. Brown, Jr., of No. 195 Chrystie-street, when Milton engaged the attention of the proprietor in pricing soaps, while the rest of the gang stole from the desk drawer the sum of $167 in money, access to which was obtained by them through a neighboring window. The prisoner Milton was held for trial.

NEGLECTING A FIRE ESCAPE.

David H. Knapp, of No. 232 East Twenty-sixth-street, was arraigned before the Magistrate yesterday, on the complaint of Mr. James M. McGregor, Superintendent of Buildings, who accused him of having neglected to erect a fire-escape on one of his buildings. Mr. Knapp elected to be tried in the Special Sessions, and was allowed to go on his own recognizances until bail could be offered.

Bank Check Forgers Nicely Caught and Held for Trial.

Mr. OLIVER M. FARRAND, of No. 25 Maiden-lane, and an employe of EDWARD JUMPS, appeared before Justice DOWLING yesterday at the Tombs Police Court, and made a charge of forgery against JAMES WATSON and GOTTLIEB INGLES, who had already been arrested by Detective MCCARTY, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct. It appears from the evidence adduced before the Magistrate that WATSON called on the complainant at his employer's store, on the 23d inst., and purchased a diamond brooch, a pair of diamond earrings, a diamond cluster ring and a three-stone diamond ring, the price of these articles of jewelry being $1,441 60. WATSON tendered a check on the Ocean National Bank for the amount, which purported to have been drawn in favor of EDWARD JUMPS, by H. B. BUNSTER, of No. 166 Fulton-street. The check was properly stamped, but as it had not been certified at the bank, Mr. FARRAND hesitated to accept it, and proceeded to the bank to ascertain whether it was all correct, leaving the purchaser of the jewelry in the store. The Teller of the Bank examined the check and pronounced it a genuine one, as did also Mr. BUNSTER's head book-keeper. The check was then shown to Mr. BUNSTER himself when he at once pronounced it a forgery, he having no previous knowledge of such check. Mr. FARRAND found that WATSON had disappeared, and took counsel with Detective MCCARTY, at whose suggestion he put up a fictitious parcel, and gave it to a boy who came in with an order for the same from WATSON, who had given the name of J. Booth. The detective followed the errand boy until he was accosted in Cortlandt-street by INGLES, who directed him to WATSON *alias* Booth; both men soon after finding themselves prisoners. The necessary affidavits having been made by Messrs. FARRAND and BUNSTER, and the errand boy, JAMES K. VAN BRUNT, of No. 187 Greenwich-street, the Magistrate granted a full commitment in default of $2,000 bail each.

Internal Revenue—Imported Spirits in Unstamped Packages.

In reply to a letter of inquiry from PIERRE C. VAN WYCK, Assessor of the Fourth District, New-York City, the following instructions have been issued from the Internal Revenue Commissioner's office, Washington:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, July 20, 1869.

SIR: Your letter of the 14th inst., referring to the Internal Revenue Record, volume 9, and to statements therein touching imported spirits, has been received. You inquire if it is intended that the instructions in Circular No. 76 revoke the ruling published in the Record. In reply I have to say that there was no such intention. Circular No. 76 relates entirely to domestic spirits, subject to tax as produced in the United States, and has no reference to imported spirits, the act of July 20, 1868, under which and to enforce which it was issued, having no provisions relating to imported spirits. Imported spirits in original packages, bearing appropriate marks and brands indicating their foreign origin and character will be secure in transit, wherever they may be sent, but when drawn into smaller and unmarked and unstamped packages they will be liable to detention, and the owner will be required to show by satisfactory proof their real character, for all spirits so found must be presumed to be domestic, and subject to the Internal Revenue laws. It must, however, be left to the discretion of the parties interested whether they prefer to secure a safe transit for their foreign spirits at the small expense of a compliance with the law applicable to domestic spirits, to the hazards to be encountered in sending out unstamped packages liable to seizure and detention, and to possible forfeiture; for the Commissioner has no power to enforce the application of section 25 of the act of July 20, 1868, to foreign spirits. Very respectfully,

J. W. DOUGLASS,
Acting Commissioner.

PIERRE C. VAN WYCK, Esq., Assessor Internal Revenue, Fourth District, New-York.

Alleged Outrages by Policemen—Unprovoked Clubbing of Citizens.

Yesterday Captain JOHN JOURDAN, of the Sixth Precinct, appeared at the Central Police Office, having in his company GUISEPPE MARTINI, an aged Italian, for whom he vouched as an honest, industrious and peaceable citizen. MARTINI's arm, from the shoulder to the elbow, was in a horrible condition, being mangled and swollen to a terrible extent, and this condition he declared to be the result of a clubbing he had just received at the hands of Patrolman ALFRED L. BATTERSBY, a member of the Eighteenth Precinct Police. His story is that being superintendent of a gang of street sweepers, he was sitting on the curb-stone at the corner of Seventeenth-street and Fourth-avenue, waiting for the arrival of the carts to remove the dirt, when he was approached by BATTERSBY, who ordered him to "move on." He stated his occupation and purpose in sitting there, but the policeman, he said, began striking him with his club, and did not desist until his arm had been so lacerated that fears are entertained that it has been permanently disabled. Inspector DILKS took the complaint, and the case will be fully investigated by the Commissioners.

Another case of clubbing came before Inspector DILKS in which JAMES WILSON, CHARLES BERRY, and WILLIAM BERRY stated that on Friday evening they were in Greenwich-street near Morris, and had scarcely passed when Patrolman JOHN L. LOCKWOOD, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, ordered them to go on, and without giving them time to comply, used his club upon them. A complaint was also taken against LOCKWOOD.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Safe Return of the Excursion Battalion to this City—Scenes on the Down Trip.

Agreeably to the programme laid down for the excursion of the Seventh Regiment to the cities of Troy and Albany and village of Saratoga Springs, the command reached this City at an early hour yesterday morning. The special steamer *City of Hartford*, which had been chartered for the use of the regiment, arrived at the pier foot of Eighteenth-street, North River, about 7:30 A. M., having passed the regular night boat, and the officers lost no time in getting the men on shore, preparatory to forming the battalion. This ceremony was quickly executed by Adjutant FITZGERALD, and Colonel CLARK soon after put the column in motion for the Regimental Armory in Third-avenue. The men were in excellent trim, considering the great fatigue and excitement they had been subjected to during their absence from home, and the regiment made rapid progress on the route of march, taking up that swinging step which so bothered the more sedate militia organizations of Troy and Albany.

The boys were much excited on Friday night over the enthusiasm manifested by the Albany people, and after yelling and cheering until they were hoarse, the officers and men of the Seventh were content to allow the Albanians to take up the refrain, which they proceeded to do with a will, being admirably supported in uttering a brave farewell by a battery of artillery whose brass guns were rapidly served in firing the required salute. When the steamer had fairly distanced the sounds of hearty farewell sent over the water for the Seventh, the boys, in great majority, sought their berths and mattresses, a few determined spirits, however, keeping up the fun to the bitter end. By 9:30 o'clock the entire boat was still and quiet, the only excitement on board being occasioned by the arrest of four or five miserable-looking stowaways, who had crept on to the steamer during the excitement of the embarkation. Captain ALLISON the Officer of the Day, kept these men under guard all night, as they might prove to be thieves, and on the arrival of the regiment in New-York the prisoners were handed over to the Police authorities for final disposition. As soon as the men had all sank to slumber, or had made such disposition of themselves as they considered best, the officers of the command concluded that a little fun in their part of the boat would not be amiss. With this intent in view, a committee, consisting of Captain RYDER, Lieutenant BARR, Adjutant FITZGERALD, Lieutenant DELAMATER and Captain ALLISON, was appointed by Colonel CLARK to see that no one in the cabin went to sleep during the night. These gentlemen deserve great credit for the thorough and business-like manner in which they performed the duties assigned them. Captain RYDER, as the sub-committee on music, succeeded in starting the different vocalists in the party, Mr. GURNEY, the photographer, being summoned from his berth by the General Committee for the purpose of taking the lead in singing. The champagne from the officers' stores was then called into requisition, and those unfortunates who had retired for the night were roused and made to answer roll-call. The Quartermaster endeavored to steal a march on the enemy by changing his base to a state-room, but he was unsuccessful, so faced the music like a soldier should, his comrade, Commissary INGERSOLL, escaping. The representatives of the New-York Press all sought sleep in anticipation of the duties of the morrow, having been given full liberty to do so in peace, though the generosity of the officers did not permit them to sleep owing to the energetic proceedings of the "Regulators," and the din and clash of arms, as the two opposing forces met and laughingly struggled for the mastery. As the steamer passed Newburg at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, the citizens greeted the regiment with a tremendous shower of sky-rockets and Roman candles, a small cannon being also rapidly fired as a regulation salute. When the sun rose he found the cabin abandoned by all except a few of those who had slept the earlier part of the night, and the merry scenes enacted in the cabin will long be remembered by the participants.

During the entire excursion the Seventh was warmly received, and it was gratifying to see the many thoughtful acts of kindness and hospitality extended to the regiment and its citizen guests. Mayor BEACH, of Troy; Mayor BLEECKER, of Albany; Major-General WOOL, Inspector-General MCQUADE, the officers of the Burgess Corps in Albany, Recorder ROSENDALL, Alderman WALKER, Councilman JUDSON, General WOODHULL, and many other gentlemen, vied with each other in paying attentions to their guests. Recorder ROSENDALL proved himself a splendid manager, and made several happy and witty speeches during the festivities on Friday night at Albany. The details of the trip of the Seventh have already been given in these columns, and it only remains to say in conclusion that the excursion was a grand success from first to last, there being no delays nor disappointments, and no intoxication visible on the part of the officers and men, although there was abundant opportunity for such indulgence.

National Guard News and Gossip.

In accordance with Orders No. 2, issued by Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General WILCOX, the members of the Ninth Regiment who intend to participate in the excursion to Stamford, are notified to appear at the armory, on Tuesday next, at 6 o'clock A. M., in full dress uniform, white gloves. The company and officers' baggage must be ready for transportation at that hour. Fatigue caps will be slung on left hip button of coat. Field and staff officers, dismounted, and band, will report at same time and place. Participants, both officers and men, will meet at the armory, at 8 o'clock P. M., on Friday, July 23, in fatigue dress, for practice and instruction, preparatory to the excursion. The Commandant desires a large attendance. The regiment will embark on the steamboat *Stamford*, which has been chartered for the occasion, from the foot of East Twenty-eighth-street, at 7 o'clock A. M., precisely.

The citizens and authorities of Stamford have laid out a grand programme for the reception of the Ninth. When they arrive they are to be received and escorted through the town, and thence to West Park, where the men will stack arms and partake of lunch. The band will give an open-air concert in West Park at 5 P. M. The regiment will then have a review, dress parade and drill before Governor JEWELL, of Connecticut, and the authorities of the town. The battalion will be dismissed on conclusion of drill for dinner at the hotel, and will reassemble at 8 P. M. for the concert and hop, which will take place at Seely Hall, and tendered to the regiment by their friends at Stamford.

The regiment will return to this City the following morning by their special steamer and be dismissed at the armory in Twenty-sixth-street.

The Ninety-sixth Regiment will parade fully uniformed and equipped to-morrow, Monday, for instruction and drill. Companies will assemble at the armory at 7:30 A. M., line will be formed on Great Jones-street at 8. Field and staff, mounted, will report to the Commandant and non-commissioned staff, band and drum corps to the Adjutant at time and place of formation. Union Park, at the foot of Sixty-third-street, East River, is designated as parade ground of the regiment for the day; a dress parade will be held immediately after arrival. The families of members are invited by Major A. Stauf, commanding the regiment, to visit the Park on the above day.

Departure of Senator Fenton for Europe.

Senator FENTON left for Europe on board the steamer *St. Laurent*, of the French Transatlantic Company's line, at 9 o'clock A. M. yesterday. A large number of notable citizens, political friends of the Senator, were present on the pier whence the steamer sailed. Among them were Ex-Secretary of State DEPEW, Postmaster JONES, General MERRITT and many Custom-house officials. The steamtug *P. C. Schultz* was chartered by the Fenton Union Club, and the steamer *Stamford* by the Kings County Union League, both of which organizations escorted the Senator down the bay, going as far as the light-ship at Sandy Hook, where, amid the firing of cannon and the wafting of adieux to the Senator, the *St. Laurent* laid her course for Havre. The *Stamford* then proceeded to Long Branch, and returned to this City about 3 o'clock P. M. Hon. LYMAN TREMAINE and family also sailed for Europe by the *St. Laurent*.

A Broadway Merchant Commits Suicide—Losses the Cause.

Yesterday morning, at an early hour, Mr. AARON LANG, a merchant doing business at No. 383 Broadway, committed suicide at his residence No. 303 East Fifty-fifth-street, by hanging himself to one of the banisters on an upper floor, with a common cord. Coroner FLYNN was duly notified, and made a cursory examination into the facts in the case. It appears that the deceased had for some time manifested signs of temporary aberration of mind, and the fact that he suffered some losses through real estate speculations, is supposed to have furnished the motive for the suicidal act. An inquest will be held to-day.

FROM THE PACIFIC.

The First Through Car from Sacramento—Arrival of a Palace Car with a Party from California.

One of Pullman's Palace Cars arrived here yesterday at 8 A. M., bringing a party of ladies and gentlemen over the Union Pacific Railroad in a little over seven days from the Pacific. The car left Sacramento, Cal., on the 17th inst., and arrived in New-York yesterday morning in season for three of the passengers, who desired to do so, to take steamer for Europe, and extend their journey across the Atlantic. Extended descriptions of these cars have been published in the TIMES. Much ado was made over the English coaches when they were first put upon some of the Eastern roads, but they are now completely out of date compared with the Pullman car. Families or invalids can cross the Continent by means of these conveyances with as much comfort as they can enjoy at any first class hotel in our City.

The "Wahsatch" left Sacramento on the morning of Saturday, the 17th, with twenty-eight passengers on board. Among them were several families with children. One of the travelers was M. LOUIS JACOLLIOT, a dispatch agent from the Sandwich Islands for the Emperor NAPOLEON. The regular schedule time was made throughout the journey. The route traveled was from Sacramento *via* the Central Pacific and Union Pacific Railroads to Omaha; thence *via* the Chicago and Northwestern road to Chicago; thence by the Michigan Central, Great Western and New York Central to New York.

When we consider that this journey, over a distance of 3,230 miles, has been made in seven days without a change of cars, the passengers receiving throughout their journey all the attentions and enjoying all of the luxuries that could be obtained at any metropolitan hotel, it is not surprising that the travelers on this trip should desire to express their appreciation of this feature in railroad travel. Before separating a meeting of the passengers on the "Wahsatch" was held at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, Mr. W. A. BRAY, of San Francisco, presiding, and resolutions were unanimously adopted expressive of satisfaction with the comforts afforded by the Pullman car. The names of the passengers are as follows: W. A. Bray, wife and four children; Mr. Derby, wife and three children; Mrs. Corbett and three children; A. S. Harlburt; Mr. Norton and wife; John C. Garland, wife and two daughters; Mrs. M. E. Walker and family; Mrs. Newland, an English lady, who took the steamer yesterday; twenty years ago she crossed the Plains in a wagon-train; M. L. Jacolliot, an officer connected with the French Government, who is reported to have been on a mission to Hayti; Mrs. Jacolliot; George H. Parker; Miss Latten and Miss Poe; Frank W. Hilton, conductor.

The "Wahsatch" will leave some day this week on a return trip for California.

Transfers of Policemen.

The Board of Police held another meeting yesterday, and in furtherance of their purpose to effect a general shifting of the force, ordered the following additional transfers:

Patrolman H. N. HITCHCOCK, from the Twenty-sixth Precinct to Sanitary Squad.

Patrolman ROGER JUDGE, from Sixth Precinct to First District Court.

Patrolman PATRICK GAYNOR, from Eighth Precinct to Twenty-sixth Precinct.

Patrolman J. MCPHERSON, from Ninth Precinct to Second District Court.

Patrolman M. MCGRADE, from Fourth Precinct to Twenty-sixth Precinct.

Patrolman M. SCHNEIDER, from Thirtieth Precinct to Twenty-second Precinct.

Patrolman M. SWAZEY, from Thirtieth Precinct to Twenty-second Precinct.

Patrolman PATRICK BATTERSBY, from Eighteenth Precinct to Forty-seventh Precinct.

Roundsman CROKER, from First District Court to Fourth Precinct.

Patrolman S. S. BOWKER, from Twenty-sixth Precinct to Sanitary Squad.

Patrolman P. LOGAN, from Twenty-sixth Precinct to Fourth Precinct.

Patrolman GEO. F. TRIPP, from Twenty-sixth Precinct to Fourth Precinct.

Patrolman T. KENNEALLEY, from Twenty-sixth Precinct to Fourth Precinct.

Patrolman J. WOOD, from Twenty-sixth Precinct to Sanitary Squad.

Patrolman T. MCCORMICK, from Twentieth Precinct to Second District Court.

Patrolman SIMON CUMMINGS, from Sanitary Squad to Third District Court.

Patrolman IRA M. CLAPP, from Fifth Precinct to Twenty-sixth Precinct.

Patrolman L. M. TERHUNE, from Ninth Precinct to Twenty-sixth Precinct.

Patrolman J. MOORE, from Sixteenth Precinct to Twenty-sixth Precinct.

Patrolman J. GILLEN, from Second Precinct to First District Police Court.

The Late John A. Roebling.

The directors of the New-York Bridge Company met at the office of the Brooklyn Gas Light Company yesterday and adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved—1. This Board receives the death of JOHN A. ROEBLING, Esq., with the deepest concern and sorrow. Connected with him officially for a considerable period, we had learned to appreciate his unsurpassed merits as an engineer and adviser in our work, and to admire his eminent genius and virtues as a man. In all the qualities which exalt human nature he deserved and had won our unqualified confidence and esteem. Regarding his death as a great loss, we bow with humble submission to the inscrutable ways of an all-wise Providence in taking him from us in the midst of his usefulness and labors.

2. We sincerely condole with his wife and family in the dispensation now dealt to them, which deprives them of a husband, father and friend, and tender them our sincere sympathy and consolation in their affliction.

3. As a tribute of respect to Mr. ROEBLING's memory, the members of this Board will attend his funeral at Trenton to-morrow.

Flags will be displayed at half-mast on all the public buildings to-day. A special train over the New-Jersey Railroad will convey those who desire to attend the funeral to-day to Trenton, where it takes place.

At a special meeting of the American Society of Civil Engineers, yesterday, the following resolutions, offered by General EGBERT L. VIELE, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the death of our eminent associate, JOHN E. ROEBLING, from injuries received in performing the duties of his profession, while it is a source of deep and general regret and a public calamity, is peculiarly so to the Society of which he was a most honored member.

Resolved, That the American Society of Civil Engineers, in common with the whole community, tender to the family of the illustrious deceased the most heartfelt sympathy in their affliction; and that, in honor of his memory, the chambers of the Society be draped in mourning for a period of ninety days.

Mr. Stewart and the South Side Railroad.

Rumors of all kinds are flying around as to what are Mr. STEWART's intentions with regard to his recent purchase of the Hempstead Plains. Among other stories there is one to the effect that Mr. STEWART has made an offer for buying the South Side Railroad, and that he intends running a branch road from Baldwinsville to Hempstead. This is not true. Mr. STEWART has plans for improving the Plains, and rendering them highly desirable for residence purposes, and the effect of this will be to greatly increase the value of property everywhere in the vicinity; but they have not yet been divulged to anyone. and all reports specifying what his intentions are in this regard may be set down as erroneous and unauthenticated. Proper and convenient facilities for reaching the Plains will be provided by Mr. STEWART in due time. Until he authorizes the announcement of his designs with regard to them, it will be well for journalists, here and elsewhere, to possess themselves in patience.

Career of a Burglar and Horse Thief.

FRANK MOORE, the notorious burglar and horse thief, who was convicted of burglary in the Hudson County Court of Special Sessions on Monday last, was yesterday sent to the State Prison for eighteen months. MOORE, who is only nineteen years old, has led a career of crime far exceeding that of many a veteran criminal. It appears that he has served two terms in the Massachusetts State Prison, and would have served a longer period but that he jumped his bail. He was afterward wanted for being engaged in horse stealing in Bergen County, and upon this charge he has yet to be tried. Deputy Sheriff LENNOX, of Lennox, Mass., has given Chief FOWLER a sketch of the life of this MOORE, and says that he was concerned in the highway robbery of an old man named BUMP, and son, near North Adams, and says that the accused is naturally a thief.

The Fellheimer Drowning Case.

Coroner FLYNN held an inquest yesterday in the case of JULIUS FELLHEIMER, who was drowned on Sunday last by being pushed into deep water at the baths foot of Sixty-fifth-street by some unknown person. No evidence of an important nature was elicited further than that one of the bathing masters made great efforts to rescue FELLHEIMER after he was pushed into the water. The impression now gains ground that no criminal intent was intended on the part of the unknown, and the Coroner hopes he will come forward voluntarily and surrender himself.

Bankruptcy Petitions and Discharges.

During the week ending yesterday, petitions in voluntary bankruptcy were filed by Charles C. Webb, Thomas H. Taylor, William W. Borden, Horace P. Geary, William L. Stone and John T. Barron. During the same period discharges in bankruptcy were received by Edward Robinson, Enoch Chamberlain, James A. Maxwell, William D. Adams, John L. Craig, Addison T. Bond, Solomon H. Hanford, Selah Reeve, and George W. Ely.

THE BROOKLYN POLICE.

A Proposition to Increase the Force.

Life and Property Unsafe in the City of Churches—Necessity of Immediate Action.

The subject of increasing the Police force in the City of Brooklyn was revived in the Board of Aldermen last Monday by Mr. HATHAWAY, of the Twenty-first Ward, who offered a resolution providing for the increase of the force to 500 men. Mr. HATHAWAY did not appear to be very enthusiastic in support of his resolution. He certainly did not betray any emotions that would lead the observer to think that he was very sanguine of carrying his proposition through. He stated, however, in justification of having offered the proposition, that robbery had increased so much of late, and the thieves had been so successful in eluding the vigilance of the Police, that an increase of the force was or seemed to be the only relief that the people could have from the peril of their property being pillaged by gangs of desparadoes. Of course, to a city like Brooklyn, rising into magnificence and splendor, yet unused to heavy taxation, a proposition involving the additional expenditure of $168,000 for one hundred and forty new policemen is not likely to commend itself favorably at first mention. But when the subject carries with it the safety of life and property, it assumes a phase which reasonable men, and even cautious taxpayers will not be likely to regard as a wild or reckless idea, but a matter of sober concern deserving that consideration which people sensible of imminent danger may feel inclined to give to it. At present the patrolmen, in the best of cases, have to pass over posts of great length, rendering it possible for depredations of a very extensive character to be made in their absence. The thieves, knowing the weak point about the Police force—scarcity of numbers, and long distances apart—are not slow to put on all the necessary guards for their own safety; but even with this advantage, the force, inadequate as it is, manages to ward off many a robbery by dint of incessant watching, once their suspicions have been aroused. The expense part of the question becomes purely one of ratio, whether the $168,000 additional cost for 140 new patrolmen will not be more than counterbalanced by the increased assurance of security to life and property which such an addition would give, and hence the increased appreciation of property generally. People desirous of settling in Brooklyn are very apt to be solicitous as to the security of their homes from pillage and their persons from assault, if not murder, in going to and from their homes. To such persons the efficiency of the present Police force does not afford so much comfort as the assurance of *sufficiency* in numbers to cover the continually increasing territory of the city.

Brooklyn is no longer a Long Island village. Rev. Mr. BEECHER told the Committee who visited Brooklyn to ask Dr. STORRS to go to Boston, that the "hub" was full grown, but that Brooklyn was still growing notwithstanding its present vast dimensions, that Boston was no place, while Brooklyn was *the* place. This reminds one of the rapid growth of the city and the remarkable improvements that have taken place in its Police and other public departments. In years gone by the Mayor of the city received a pittance as salary—a mere acknowledgment, and he attended to all the duties of his office. Now, the Mayor receives a salary of $5,000 per annum; his Secretary receives at least $2,000; he has in his office besides two officers at $1,200 a year each, and one messenger at $1,000 a year. If the Police force were to be increased at the same lavish ratio, Brooklyn would have a thousand policemen to guard it instead of 360, its present force.

In 1833 Mr. MARTIN WILLIS cleaned the streets of the village (now the city) of Brooklyn for $400 a year; now the cost of doing the same work is about $80,000 a year, and cheap at that if the work is faithfully done.

In 1855 the Police force numbered 312 men, all told, and by a political change and a sweeping policy of economy which got possession of the Common Council in 1856, the force was reduced to 198, and when the act establishing the Metropolitan Police Department was made a law, there were about 200 Police officers, exclusive of Captains and Sergeants.

In former times ward constables served processes and made arrests. They attended the Courts and were paid for by Kings County. Now the Police force, limited as it is, performs all such duty. In the District-Attorney's office, in the Court of Sessions, in the Police Court, in all the District Courts, in the Oyer and Terminer, there are policemen doing duty. Policemen are also required to perform duty for the Board of Health, and for all this the county has to pay *not a cent*, while it receives the benefit of the services performed. The fact is therefore apparent that while the interests of life and property in the City of Churches have been rapidly increasing, and the value of real estate advancing, the Police force has not kept adequate pace, but has, in fact, been reduced. Only its efficiency has been equal to all the emergencies requiring its aid. The wise men of Brooklyn, independent of politics, and independent of commission theories, now think that the efficiency has reached the point of its maturity, and that it "can no further go," and they ask for sufficiency and efficiency combined. Hordes of thieves have been let loose upon the city from New-York. They have sacked the mansions of absent families, and carried off relics and keepsakes that can never be replaced. This Summer has been remarkable for its pillaging developments, and the results will be told best when the country and seaside gives back to Brooklyn its now absent population. The wail that is to be heard will sound in the ears of the Aldermen loud enough to cause Mr. HATHAWAY's resolution to be taken from the table, and to convince the Mayor that, besides having an abundance of gas lamps in all parts of the city, there must also be at least 500 policemen on hand to protect its people, and to give to new-comers assurance of security from robbers and murderers.

The Brooklyn Police last year made a favorable exhibit of their work. Of property valued at $124,995 71, they recovered $75,594 07. At the same time the losses of property in New-York were so extensive and the recovery so meagre that the Police Commissioners were ashamed to make a presentment of the figures to the Legislature, and they did not appear in their printed annual report. Unless the Police force of Brooklyn is increased the tide of population will turn in some other direction. It is the testimony of leading men that the people want good streets, good policemen and gas lamps, and are ready to pay for them.

Mayor's Office.

Marshal TOOKER reports the following licenses granted for the week ending yesterday: Second-hand dealers, 3; junk shops, 2; junk carts, 2; coaches, 29; stage coaches, 89; boarding-houses, 1; express, 4; venders, 23; drivers, 34; gunpowder, 5; carts, 14; posters, 2; dog carts, 1. Total, 202. For licenses and fines there was received during the week, $2,032.

Suicide of a Rag-Picker.

Dutch Jack, whose real name is EDWARD JACQUES, and who resides at the corner of Clinton and Fourth streets, Hoboken, committed suicide yesterday morning, at the foot of the hill, near the Paterson Plank road, by swinging himself off from a tree. From the evidence before the Coroner's jury, held by Coroner WHITE, it was fully established that the deceased came to his death by suicide, and they rendered a verdict accordingly.

Painting the nude seems to be remunerative, and Benedicts on the lookout for heiresses would do well to pursue a line of art. A tremendous success was obtained at the Paris *salon* of last year by M. LEFEBVRE's "Femme Couchée." The fortunate artist has just now created another sensation by marrying, at the Eglise St. Philippe, a great heiress, Mme. DES LIGNIERES, whose youth, beauty and wealth have made her hand the object of many an ambition.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general housework. Call at No. 186 Suffolk-st., between Stanton and East Houston.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, 1 1st-st., corner Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by an experienced (German,) married, no incumbrance; understands his business thoroughly; is a good City driver, careful and obliging; has best City references. Call or address M. H., coachman, No. 150 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family, (country preferred,) by an Englishman, who would assist in garden and make himself useful. Address A., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CLERK OR porter in a store; good references given. Address A. S., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

SALESMEN, AGENTS AND ALL wishing profitable employment, call at No. 17 Cortlandt-st., and examine an article that is used in every business house, office and private family, and possesses merit that will insure its use everywhere. It sells readily and at good profits.

A BUSINESS MAN WANTED—EARNest, educated and trustworthy. Address CAPITAL, Post Office Box No. 894, New York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 80 gallons each. To be seen at No. 204 Pearl-st., up stairs.

FINANCIAL.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

SEVEN (7) PER CENT. NEW-YORK CITY DEBT.
DUE IN 1884, 1885, 1886,
FOR SALE THIS WEEK ONLY AT
102½ PER CENT.
GEORGE K. SISTARE,
NO. 24 NASSAU-ST.

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD
FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS,
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN COIN.
FIFTY YEARS TO RUN,
FREE OF UNITED STATES TAX,

Issued by the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railway Company. These Bonds, at the price, yield in Currency Ten Per Cent. per annum.

A limited quantity for sale at 98.

We recommend these bonds as the safest and most profitable of any offered. Pamphlets, with maps giving full information, furnished by HENRY CLEWS & CO., Bankers, No. 32 Wall-st.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 19 William-st., New-York,
No. 76 State-st., Boston.

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD, in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna and their correspondents in all principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

City of Louisville seven per cent. bonds, due 1888, interest payable 1st April and October at Bank of America, in this City.

ALSO,

Detroit, Monroe and Toledo first mortgage bonds, interest 1st August and 1st February, guaranteed by Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st.

BUFFALO AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, July 9, 1869.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the office of the Secretary, corner of Main and Swan sts., in the City of Buffalo, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of August next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of taking into consideration an agreement entered into by the directors of this Company and the directors of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, consolidating the two companies and the property and franchises thereof, and voting upon the question of ratifying or rejecting the said agreement.

The poll will be open at 11 o'clock A. M., and remain open two hours, and as much longer as may be necessary to receive the vote.

The transfer books will be closed at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, at 2 o'clock P. M. of the 10th inst.

GEORGE H. CHASE, Secretary.

LOST OR STOLEN.

Four Certificates of the Capital Stock of the Panama Railroad Company, in the name of John Cartwright, Lieutenant R. N., viz.:

No. 7,980 for	30 shares.
No. 8,060 for	5 shares.
No. 9,340 for	18 shares.
No. 12,985 for	21 shares.
Total	74 shares.

Transfer has been stopped by notice to the Company. Any person giving information in regard to said certificates at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., will be suitably rewarded.

$500 REWARD.

Stolen from the subscriber, on the 12th inst., the following described Bonds and Coupons:

$1,000 Tennessee 6 ℘ cent. Bond, (new) No. 3,683.
$3,000 in 3 Bonds of City of Rahway, 7 ℘ cent., indorsed W. Fuller, Nos. 298, 299 and 300.
$4,000 in 4 Bonds of U. S. 5-20s, 1865, Nos. 179, 280, 91, 92 and 93.
$330 in Coupons of U. S. 6 ℘ cent. Bonds, 1867, Nos. 136, 663, 604 and 605, 144,980, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86 and 87.

The above reward will be paid for the return of the same, or a proportionate sum for any part. Payment has been stopped.

HENRY P. MARSHALL,
No. 78 Wall-st.

SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 119 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 22, 1869.

A DEFICIT IN THE ASSETS OF this Company has been discovered amounting to $63,500—thus reducing its surplus to $845,803 53, instead of $909,303 53, as published on the 1st inst.

A. F. HASTINGS, President.
EDWARD HAIGHT, Chairman Finance Committee.

SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 119 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 22, 1869.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors of this Company, held this day, Mr. NATHAN HARPER, late Assistant Secretary, was appointed Secretary, vice Frank W. Ballard.

(Signed) A. F. HASTINGS, President.

ATTENTION IS INVITED TO THE great inducements offered to Savings Banks and others by the Kansas Pacific Railway Loan, paying Seven per Cent. in gold, and free from Government taxation. Address DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place, and M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, for circulars, maps and pamphlets.

PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI—The coupons of the 1st Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due on the 1st of August, 1869, will be paid on and after that date at the Bank of America, free of tax. By order, JAS. H. LUCAS, President.

TO CAPITALISTS.—WANTED, $25,000 ON first-class property, improved, south of Canal-st., near Broadway. H. McKENNA, No. 24 Duane-st.

DIVIDENDS.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Cash Capital, $250,000. Cash Assets, $453,787.

A semi-annual Dividend of SEVEN (7) PER CENT. free from Government tax, has this day been declared, payable 2d August prox.

JAS. YEREANCE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, 14th July, 1869.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. in cash, free of Government tax, has been declared by the Illinois Central Railroad Company, payable on the 2d day of August next to the holders of full-paid shares registered at the close of the 17th day of July instant, after which date and until the 6th day of August the transfer books will be closed.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 127 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared the usual semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. and the Government tax, payable on demand. Also, Twelve and one-half per Cent. in scrip for undivided profits, for which certificates will be issued to shareholders, dated Aug. 1, 1869, and bearing interest at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum.

WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN PETROLEUM COMPANY, NO. 122 BOWERY, (ORIENTAL BANK.)

A DIVIDEND OF 10 PER CENT. HAS been declared from the earnings of the past six months, payable on the 2d of August.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

W. A. HALL, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, July 24, 1869.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 111 LIBERTY-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 21, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the above Company, free of Government tax, will be paid on and after 2d day of August next.

The transfer books will remain closed until 2d day of August next. H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

OFFICE DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY AND BATTERY RAILROAD COMPANY,
COR. EAST 14TH-ST. AND AVENUE B., July 20, 1869.

SIXTH DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL QUARterly Dividend, free of tax, has been declared, payable at the office of the Company on 1st of August proximo. Transfer books will remain closed from this date until 2d of August. W. WHITE, President.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK,
NEW-YORK, July 24, 1869.

A HALF-YEARLY DIVIDEND OF five (5) per cent. will be paid at the banking-house on and after Aug. 2 next. The transfer books will be closed from 24th inst. to 2d prox.

W. A. FALLS, Cashier.

COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 151 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1869.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, has this day been declared payable on demand.

D. M. DOUGHTY, Secretary.

GUARDIAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 187 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 14, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 17th inst. WALTER K. PAYE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 12 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 21, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on demand. HENRY KIP, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 140 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 14, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

A. WILEY, Jr., Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 156 BROADWAY.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., free of tax, has been declared, payable on and after the 7th inst. JOHN BARRY, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1869.

OFFICE METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 20, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

WILLIAM S. NEWELL, Secretary.

OFFICE FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 153 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 20, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.

ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, July 22, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from Government tax, has this day been declared, payable Aug. 2.

T. CHAPMAN, Jr., Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NO. 7 NASSAU-ST., (CONTINENTAL BANK BUILDING,) NEW-YORK, June 24, 1869.

SIXTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.

The Board of Managers of this Company have this day declared the regular semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 2d day of August next, at the National Bank of Commerce in New-York.

Transfer books will be closed from July 16 to Aug. 2, inclusive.

CHARLES P. HARTT, Treasurer.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 104 Broadway.

Cash Capital	$250,000 00
Assets July 1, 1869	$322,458 49
Liabilities	2,360 43

NEW-YORK, July 14, 1869.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on demand.

CHARLES BAMBURGH, Secretary.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE BEEKMAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 172 BROADWAY, CORNER MAIDEN-LANE.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 2d proximo. Transfer books closed 15th inst.

CHAS. H. ROSER, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 15, 1869.

OFFICE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1867.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, is payable on demand.

A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 176 BROADWAY, HOWARD BUILDING, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of
FIVE (5) PER CENT.,
free from tax, payable on and after July 6, 1869.

JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY, NO. 82 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1869.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE UNITED States Express Company have declared a quarterly Dividend of Two and One-half (2½) per Cent., payable at the office of Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 84 Broadway, New-York, on and after Monday, Aug. 2, proximo.

The transfer books will be closed on Thursday, the 22d inst., and remain closed until Tuesday, Aug. 3. GEO. G. FARNHAM, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 12, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three and a half per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after Monday, Aug. 2. Stockholders registered at New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 49 Wall-st. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 15th inst. until Aug. 3. GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

BUFFALO AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
BUFFALO, July 12, 1869.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have declared a cash Dividend of Four per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 2d of August next, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, where the transfer books are now closed.

GEO. H. CHASE, Treasurer.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., (5,) free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of August next. R. BUCK, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 82 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

OPEN DAILY, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS from 5 to 7 P. M.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED on all sums of $5 and upward, free of Government tax.

Money deposited NOW will draw interest from Aug. 1. WM. VAN NAME, President.

HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

THE EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK.
No. 368 6th-av., (Booth's Theatre Building,)
Will open on MONDAY, July 26.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL SUMS FROM $1 TO 10,000,
Free from Government Tax.
Money deposited before Aug. 1 will draw interest from July 1.
WILLIAM M. GILES, President.
HORACE K. THURBER, First Vice President.
HUGH MURRAY, Second Vice-President.
ISAAC S. BARRETT, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

William M. Giles,
Horace K. Thurber,
Hugh Murray,
Henry S. Osborn,
Elias P. Lawrence,
Henry Welsh,
John F. Pupke,
Edward Henry,
John W. Bockhorn,
Bernard L. Ackermann,
William A. Hare,
George E. Myers,
Henry Lessing,
Michael Connolly,
Daniel J. Coster,
Henry Harms,
Frank B. Thurber,
James Cassin,
James S. Barron,
Wm. L. McDermut,
Edward Smith,
August R. Mattlage,
Frederick A. Ridabock,
Richard Field,
Vincent C. King,
Charles F. Mattlage.

MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 166 NASSAU-ST.,
Sun Building, opposite City Hall.

Open daily, 10 to 3, and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, 5 to 7 o'clock.

Six per cent. interest allowed, free from Government tax.

On Special Deposits, for the convenience of business men, interest is paid on daily balances as per agreement, check books are furnished, and checks paid at sight without the book. The attention of business men is called to the advantages thus offered, which will be fully explained on applying at the Bank.

"Time is money." Depositors will receive prompt and courteous attention.

One dollar will commence an account.

German and French spoken at the counter.

CHARLES K. GRAHAM, President.
A. L. PRITCHARD, } Vice-Presidents.
RICHARD VOSE, }
G. H. BENEDICT, Secretary.
THEO. W. MORRIS, Chairman Executive Committee.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NOS. 396 AND 398 CANAL-ST., corner Laight.
6 PER CENT. INTEREST on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $6,512,555 36.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-av., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Aug. 1, will draw interest from Aug. 1.

R. H. BULL, President.
J. R. KEELER, V. P.; C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Sec.

SIXPENNY SAVINGS BANK,
CLINTON HALL, ASTOR-PLACE, July 15, 1869.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual Dividend of Six per Cent. per annum (free of Government tax) will be paid on all sums on and after Aug. 2. Deposits made on or before Aug. 10 will draw interest from the 1st of August.

J. S. SLOAN, Secretary. WM. MILES, President.

DIME SAVINGS BANK OF WILLIAMSBURG, NOS. 3 AND 5 BROADWAY.—Interest from Aug. 1, on deposits made before that day, at 6 per cent. on $5 to $5,000.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.
CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier No. 46 North River, WEDNESDAY.

IDAHO	3,132 tons	July 28, at 4½ P. M.
MINNESOTA	2,965 tons	Aug. 4, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA	3,125 tons	Aug. 11, at 4½ P. M.
COLORADO	3,025 tons	Aug. 18, at 3 P. M.
NEBRASKA	3,392 tons	Aug. 25, at 4½ P. M.
MANHATTAN	2,965 tons	Sept. 1.

CABIN PASSAGE ... (Gold) .. $80.
STEERAGE ... (Currency) .. $30.
Saloon and State Rooms all on Deck.
Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
From Pier No. 47 North River.
VIRGINIA, FORBES, Saturday, July 31, at 10 A. M.
DENMARK, CATO, Saturday, Aug. 7, at 3 P. M.
ERIN, WEBSTER, Saturday, Aug. 14, at 10 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $75; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO ANTWERP.
CALLING AT SOUTHAMPTON.
INMAN LINE.
CITY OF LIMERICK ... Aug. 4
CITY OF DUBLIN ... Sept. 1
And monthly throughout the season.
RATES OF STEERAGE PASSAGE:
For freight or passage apply to
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
MERRIMACK, Capt. ——, July 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. WIER, Sept. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE ... July 29
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE ... Aug. 5
MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, via Nassau, Aug. 12
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 M.
The splendid new steamers
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN, Thursday, July 29.
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Tuesday, Aug. 17.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, C. RYDER, Commander, will sail on WEDNESDAY, July 28, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector-st.

Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission.

ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st.
The steamship MAGNOLIA will follow Aug. 4.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 203 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON

VIA FALL RIVER, DIRECT.
The world-renowned steamers
BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,
COMMANDER BRAYTON, COMMANDER SIMMONS,
WILL LEAVE (Alternate Days) DAILY,
FROM PIER 30 NORTH RIVER,
(Foot of Chambers-st.)
AT 5 P. M.
DODWORTH'S CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA.
Grand Promenade Concert
EVERY EVENING.
THE ONLY LINE RUNNING SUNDAY NIGHT.

PROVIDENCE Passengers by the above steamers will leave Fall River at 5:30 A. M., ARRIVING at 6:30 A. M.

RETURNING will leave Providence at 5 P. M., making direct connection with the boats, and allowing a good night's rest on board each way.

To better accommodate the public
THE SPLENDID STEAMERS,
NEWPORT and OLD COLONY,
COMMANDER LEWIS, COMMANDER MILLER,
WILL LEAVE (Alternate Days) DAILY,
(Sundays excepted,)
FROM PIER 28 NORTH RIVER,
(Foot of Murray-st.,)
AT 6:30 P. M.
For BOSTON via NEWPORT.

FREIGHT received at Pier 30 up to 5 P. M., and at Pier 28 up to 6:30 P. M. each evening.

JAMES FISK, Jr., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director,
CHAS. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent,
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent,
NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.
Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 3 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR LAKE SUPERIOR.

WARD'S WEEKLY LINE OF STEAMERS, KEWEENAW and ST. PAUL, running during the season to all Lake Superior ports.

One of the above first-class, low-pressure passenger steamers will leave the dock, foot Woodward-av., Detroit, for Duluth, Superior City and all intermediate ports every TUESDAY NIGHT at 11 o'clock, after the arrival of the late Eastern trains, and calling at Port Huron, the terminus of the G. T. and G. W. Railroads, the following morning, connecting at Superior with stages for St. Paul, Minn.

Passengers for the Red River Country will find this the cheapest and best route. For tickets, rooms, or any information, apply to EBER WARD, Detroit, or BRADY & CO., Agents, Detroit, Mich.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.
THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD,
THE ST. JOHN, DREW AND DEAN RICHMOND.

One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY AFTERNOON (Sunday's excepted) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the Albany Steamboat Landing at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURG.—FARE 50 CENTS.

The steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave the pier foot of Warren-st. every SUNDAY MORNING, at 7:30; Christopher-st. at 7:40; 34th-st. at 7:45, landing at Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Irvington, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Cozzens', Cold Spring and Cornwall. Returning will leave Newburg at 1:30, arriving in New-York at 6 o'clock P. M. Tickets to Newburg and return 75 cents.

FOR LONG BRANCH.—THE SPLENDID steamboat
MAGENTA, Captain JOHN MANNING,
Will leave New-York from Pier No. 28 North River, north side of pier, foot of Barclay-st., daily (Sundays excepted) at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., leaving Long Branch at 7:30 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping, for passengers only, at Pier No. 4 North River at 4:15 P. M., and on the morning trip up. Fare, each way, $1; excursion tickets, $1 50; commutation, one month, $20; two months, $35; three months, $43. On Wednesdays and Saturdays there will be an extra train from Long Branch to New-York at 6:20 P. M., landing at Pier No. 26 about 8 P. M. Horses, carriages and general freight transported. Dodd's Express Company will attend to all baggage and express matters and will have tickets for sale at their principal offices.

M. PAUL, Superintendent.
L. B. & S. S. R. R.

FOR CONEY ISLAND.—THE STEAMboat NORWALK, Capt. G. W. WILSON, makes regular trips to Coney Island, leaving Christopher-st., North River, at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Warren-st., 9:40, 12:40, 3:40; Pier No. 4, Morris-st., North River, at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock.

The steamboat SYLVAN SHORE, Captain E. T. WILSON, makes regular trips to Coney Island, leaving North 8th-st., Williamsburg, at 8 o'clock; Broome-st., New-York, at 8:20, 11:20, 2:20; Peck-slip at 8:40, 11:40, 2:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3 o'clock.

ALBANY AND TROY DAY LINE—CHANGE OF TIME.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will on and after THURSDAY, July 8, leave Desbrosses-st. at 8, and 34th-st. at 8:15, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Tivoli, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold and baggage checked on board the boats to all points on New-York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroads.

FOR CATSKILL.—STEAMERS THOMAS POWELL and NEW CHAMPION leave Franklin-st. Pier daily at 5 P. M., and SATURDAYS at 2 P. M., landing at Cold Spring, Highland, Rhinebeck, Barrytown, Tivoli, Malden, West Camp, Smith's Dock and Germantown, connecting at Catskill with stages for the Catskill Mountain House and all points West.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time; no dust; half railroad fare.—The beautiful steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier 37 E. R., foot Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45, and 27th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents; excursion tickets, $1 25.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—The steamboat ANTELOPE leaves every morning, without exception, from the foot of Harrison-st., at 8 o'clock, landing at 34th-st. 8¼, Yonkers, Hastings, Debb's Ferry, (Tarrytown and Nyack by ferry,) Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplank's.

REGULAR SUNDAY BOAT FOR KEYPORT.—On and after SUNDAY, June 13, the steamboat GENERAL SEDGWICK will make her regular trips from New-York and Keyport, making the usual landings. Leaving foot of Barclay-st. 9 A. M.; leaving steamboat landing, Keyport, 4 P. M.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN, FOR Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4:15 P. M. from Pier No. 14 East River, first below Wall-st., touching at 27th-st. at 4:30. Fare to 27th-st. 10c., to all other landings 50c. Barney & Searing's Huntington and Oyster Bay Express on board.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—LANDING at White Stone, Baylis' Dock, (Ft. Schuyler,) Gt. Neck, Sands' Pt., Mott's Dock and Glenwood.—Str. Seawanhaka leaves Peck-slip every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 4. Stopping at 37th-st., each way, for passengers only.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR GLEN COVE, landing at Whitestone, Sands Point, Glenwood and Roslyn.—Steamer ARROWSMITH will leave Peck-slip, Pier No. 24 East River, SUNDAY, July 25, at 9 A. M., stopping at 37th-st. each way.

STEAMER MARY POWELL WILL commence running SATURDAY, June 5, 1869, for Cossens', West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, New-Hamburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Rondout, leaving pier foot Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:30.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 3:30 P. M.; leave 34th-st., East River, at 3:40 P. M.

D. & T. SMITH'S STEAMBOAT Line for Yonkers, Tarrytown, Nyack, Haverstraw, Peekskill and all ldgs daily at 3:30, 4 and 5 P. M. from Harrison-st., Pier 34 N. R. On Pier. E. LANE, Ag't

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

EXCURSIONS.

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS.

The new and splendid steamboat SUNNYSIDE, the largest day boat on the river, will make regular Sunday trips to Newburg, leaving Pier No. 39 North River, foot of Vestry-st., at 7:30 A. M., and 34th-st. at 7:40, touching at Yonkers and Cozzens' only, giving three hours at Newburg. Fare 50 cents each way.

Returning, will leave at 2:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 6 P. M.

During camp-meeting this boat will run to Sing Sing.

THE NEW, SPLENDID AND VERY fast steamer SUNNYSIDE is offered for charter to societies, select parties and Sunday Schools, as the most desirable boat in New-York for Excursions. Apply to J. C. GIBBS, on board, Pier No. 39 North River, or to CROCKER, WOOD & CO., No. 52 South-st.

FOR CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—The fine side-wheel steamboat STAMFORD is in good order and ready for business. Apply at the office of the Bridgeport Steamboat Company, Pier No. 35 East River.

SHIPPING.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer MISSOURI, Capt. GEO. W. PALMER, THURSDAY, Aug. 12, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
MARIPOSA ... KEMBLE ... Saturday, July 31
GEO. CROMWELL ... VAIL ... Saturday, Aug. 7

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

Mr. N. B. GARDNER retires this day from the firm of GARDNER & INSLEE on account of ill health. The business of the firm will be settled by the remaining partners, who will continue the produce commission business under the firm name of INSLEE & CO.

NEW-YORK, July 10, 1869.

N. B. GARDNER,
CHAS. T. INSLEE,
JOHN SHUMWAY.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT BENNETT & HUGHES have dissolved partnership, Monday, July 19, 1869. Roofing.

EDWARD BENNETT.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO LAKE & McCREERY,
BROADWAY AND ELEVENTH-ST.,
HAVE MADE A
GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES
IN THEIR
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.
LADIES' FRENCH CAMBRIC MORNING WRAPPERS, $4—REDUCED FROM $6.
LADIES' ORGANDIE WALKING SUITS, $8; REDUCED FROM $12 50.
LADIES' WHITE RUFFLED WALKING SUITS, $10—REDUCED FROM $12 50.
LADIES' COLORED RUFFLED WALKING SUITS, $12—REDUCED FROM $15.
CHILDREN'S LINEN DRESSES HANDSOMELY BRAIDED, $2—REDUCED FROM $2 50.
CHILDREN'S SUN BONNETS, $1 25; REDUCED FROM $1 75.
LADIES' RUFFLED LINEN WALKING SUITS, $5 50—REDUCED FROM $8.
LADIES' RUFFLED LINEN WALKING SUITS, BRAIDED, $6 50—REDUCED FROM $9.
LADIES' RUFFLED AND TUCKED LINEN WALKING SUITS, $8—REDUCED FROM $12.
LADIES' LINEN WALKING SUITS, HANDSOMELY EMBROIDERED, $9—REDUCED FROM $14.
HANDSOME POPLIN AND SILK SUITS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
SILK SACQUES AND BASQUES FROM $12 UP.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND ELEVENTH-ST.,
ON MONDAY, JULY 26,
WILL ADD TO THEIR POPULAR STOCK OF
MOURNING GOODS
ANOTHER CASE OF THE CELEBRATED
BLACK IRON GRENADINES,
WARRANTED PURE SILK AND WOOL,
FROM $1 PER YARD UPWARD.
ALSO,
6-4 AND 3-4 CAMELS' HAIR LLAMA CLOTH,
A VERY DESIRABLE FABRIC
FOR SUMMER WEAR,
AT VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND ELEVENTH-ST.,
OFFER THE BALANCE OF THEIR STOCK OF
SUMMER SHAWLS
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
WHITE LLAMA, $2 25, WORTH $3 50.
WHITE BAREGE, $2 50 AND UPWARD.
WHITE CRAPE, $3 50 AND UPWARD.
ALSO, A FULL LINE OF BLACK AND WHITE
GRENADINE SHAWLS.
LLAMA LACE SHAWLS
IN NEW DESIGNS, JUST RECEIVED,
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

MOURNING GOODS.

Closing out of the Spring and Summer stock of Iron Grenadines, French muslins, Bombazines, Crape Cloths, Tamese, &c.,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
N. B.—Black Alpacas, 50c., worth 75c.
Empress Cloth, $1, worth $1 50, all wool.
Delhi Poplins at 75c., worth $1.
Beautiful French Robes, $2 50, worth $6.
JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 551 Broadway.

R. H. MACY.

You will find all Summer a full assortment of HOUSE KEEPING and HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, WHITE GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS, HOSIERY, FANCY GOODS, SMALL WARES, MILLINERY GOODS, &c., AT POPULAR PRICES, at R. H. MACY'S, 14th-st. and 6th-av.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
PRIOR TO FALL IMPORTATION.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will offer
The balance of the Spring and Summer Stock,
ON MONDAY, JULY 26.
FRENCH CAMBRIC SUITS, CHINTZ COLORS, $6 AND UPWARD.
UNION LINEN TRAVELING SUITS, $6 AND UPWARD.
PERCALE WALKING SUITS, $5 AND UPWARD.
WHITE CAMBRIC SUITS, TUCKED AND RUFFLED, $10 AND UPWARD.
FIGURED GRENADINE SUITS, $15 TO $18, ENTIRELY NEW.
COLORED SILK SUITS, $65.
An elegant assortment of BOURNOUS, $7 50 each, suitable for seaside and evening wear.
MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S SILK AND CLOTH SACQUES.
LLAMA, BAREGE AND GRENADINE SHAWLS.
LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING AND INFANTS' APPAREL OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, AT POPULAR PRICES.
WHITE TUCKED WALKING SKIRTS, $1 25 AND UPWARD.
COLORED STRIPED POPLIN WALKING SKIRTS, $2 50 AND UPWARD.
MILLINERY GOODS, LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, FLOWERS, &c., &c.,
AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV. AND 10TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
ARE CONSTANTLY REPLENISHING
All their Popular Stocks of
SILKS, DRESS GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, LACES, SHAWLS, &c.,
And will offer a handsome assortment of
PLAIN, PLAID AND FANCY POPLINS,
BLACK IRON GRENADINES, EXTRA QUALITY,
In all the various widths.
EXTRA RICH PLAIN IMPERIAL SILKS
For Street and Evening Dresses.
Novelties in
SASH RIBBONS, &c.,
The very Latest Paris Styles.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV. AND 10TH-ST.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN
PRINTS AT RETAIL.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will open on MONDAY, July 26,
A large assortment of
The well-known
WAMSUTTA PRINTS—colors not warranted—8c. per yard.
LOWELL PRINTS—colors not warranted 9c. per yd.
GARDNERS or AMOSKEAGS, 10c. per yard.
Also,
A SPLENDID LINE OF
STANDARD PRINTS, FAST COLORS, 12½c. per yd.
The above, for the convenience of customers, will be exhibited on a table in the 4th-av. section.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV. AND 10TH-ST.

TOYS.—A FINE ASSORTMENT OF EVERY description of toys, at STAVELEY'S, No. 870 Broadway, near 18th-st.

HARDWARE.

THE PROVIDENCE TOOL CO.,
No. 205 Broadway, New-York, offer at first hands their heavy hardware and ship chandlery; also,
PEABODY BREECH-LOADING FIRE-ARMS
for infantry, cavalry and sportsmen. They are unequaled for strength, rapidity and accuracy of fire and elegant appearance. Descriptive pamphlets and price list furnished by H. B. NEWHALL, Agent.

MACHINERY.

MACHINERY SALE.
THE JERSEY CITY LOCOMOTIVE WORKS CO.
Offer for sale their ENTIRE STOCK of
MACHINERY, TOOLS AND ENGINEERING PLANT.

The machinery was procured from celebrated manufacturers, and has been kept in the best of order. Any information relating thereto will be furnished, together with descriptive catalogue and price list, on application to the Company's agent.

WILLIAM S. AUCHINCLOSS.
Office corner Steuben and Warren sts., Jersey City, N. J.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 20th day of July, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CHARLES C. WEBB, of the City of New-York, and State of New-York, and THOMAS H. TAYLOR, of the City of Brooklyn, in the State of New-York, who carried on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them, or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 37 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 11th day of August, A. D. 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M.

FRANCIS C. BARLOW, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

$100,000 REWARD FOR ANY one who can equal the great European celebrated independent, business and medical clairvoyant in America, Mrs. LINWOOD. Don't fail to consult her on all events throughout life. Likeness, name, lucky numbers. Causes speedy marriages. No. 580 (new No. 654) 8th-av., near 42d-st.

MRS. VAN HAUGHTON, CELEBRATED medical and business clairvoyant; very reliable. No. 82 21st-st., corner 6th-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN: Good rooms from about 1st of October; a front room and hall bedroom on second floor in a strictly private family, location between 14th and 34th sts., east side; unexceptionable references given and required. Address HARDY M., Box No. 181 *Times* Office, stating terms, which must be moderate.

ATTENTION.—BOARD WANTED CITY and country; desirable locations promptly filled; leave particulars at No. 678 Broadway; moderate charges for sending boarders; satisfaction guaranteed. Boarders directed free.

BOARDING.—A VERY PLEASANT AND handsomely furnished front room, second floor, with large closets, hot and cold water, gas, bath and board for two; only $25 a week; in the first-class house, No. 149 East 51st-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

A PLEASANT HOME, IN A COOL and quiet neighborhood, at No. 74 7th-av., near 14th-st.—Large and small room on second floor, with board; ample closets.

VERY ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms, en suite or singly, at greatly reduced prices for the Summer, at 170 5th-av., corner 22d-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—IN THE VILLAGE of Sharon, Conn., three hours from the City by the Harlem Railroad to Amenia Station; scenery beautiful; unsurpassed for health and comfort. Apply to L. WHITFORD, Sharon, Conn., or to the proprietor of the Gladstone House, Madison-av. and 27th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD—EIGHTY MILES from the City, opposite Hyde Park, 2 miles from North River; location high and healthy; farm house well shaded; good table; pleasant rooms; terms moderate; mineral springs on the place. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—BOARD AT CORNwall, N. Y., for a few families in a first-class house, with all modern improvements. Apply at No. 214 East 12th-st., N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE

This favorite Summer resort, commanding a view of the valley of the Hudson unsurpassed by any in the world, and so justly celebrated for its delightful temperature, will be open from June 10 to October 1. Terms, $4 50 per day or $28 per week.

Stages connect at Catskill with the trains on the Hudson River Railroad and the day boats from Albany and New-York; also, with the steamboats THOMAS POWELL and NEW CHAMPION, leaving Pier No. 35, foot of Franklin-st., New-York, for Catskill, daily, at 5 P. M.—Saturdays at 2 P. M.

CHAS. L. BEACH, Proprietor.

WHITE MOUNTAINS—LAKES MEMPHREMAGOG and WILLOUGHBY.
FINEST LAKE SCENERY IN THE UNITED STATES, via CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY.
Seventy Miles Shorter than any Other Route.

Leave New-York, via New-Haven Railroad at 12:15, (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven steamer, Peck-slip, at 3:15 P. M.

On Saturdays, the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.

Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

LANDON HOUSE—NEAR THE MISSISquoi Springs, Sheldon, Vt., is now open for boarders and the traveling public. A share of public patronage is solicited. WILL LANDON.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON THE NORTH SIDE OF 49th-st., 175 feet west of 6th-av., six superior four-story brown-stone houses, 20 feet 10 inches by 56, lot half the block; price $35,000; possession immediately. Inquire of the owner, J. C. SARES, 122 West 50th-st.

FOR SALE—TWO VERY ELIGIBLE, FULL-size lots on 48th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.; terms easy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 15 WEST 20TH-ST.—LOT 23 by 100; four stories; brown-stone; possession immediately. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A HOUSE and ten lots of ground situated in 9th-st., third house east of 5th-av., and within 10 minutes' walk of Prospect Park. The house is 40 feet square, built of brick, with water, gas and all the modern improvements; the grounds are beautifully laid out, and covered with fruit and shade trees, grapevines, &c. A large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. This property will be sold at a great bargain. Inquire of J. OATMAN, on the premises.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

DAIRY FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—Two hundred acres; fine improvements; one mile from three depots; one hour per Northern New-Jersey Railroad. Also neat three-acre place; good buildings, fish-pond, fruit and shade; half mile from Tappan Depot; $6,000. Another beautiful place, 10½ acres, Andre Hill, cheap. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FRUIT farm of about thirty-seven acres, near Barrytown, Dutchess County; good house, barns, hennery, &c.; fine views; splendid drives; mile and a quarter from river and railroad depot. For further particulars apply to P. A. WELCH & CO., No. 381 West-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—IN MONTCLAIR, N. J., FOR THE Summer or per year, at moderate rent, a furnished house; also, small cottage, in same inclosure, partially furnished, particularly desirable to families with children; delightfully located by a running brook, in the midst of all country surroundings; high and healthy; convenient to depot; one hour from City; use of horse and carriage, if desired. Inquire at No. 98 Reade-st.

TO PHYSICIANS.—TO LET IN BOSTON, in a very nice and central locality, near the Adams House, two square and a front side room, all connected; gas, hot and cold water; bath-room and water closet on same floor; up only one flight; rent $700 per annum. Address ADAMS, No. 4 Hayward-place.

TO LET AT ASTORIA—A COTTAGE house, completely furnished, and six lots of ground, containing flowers and an abundance of vegetables. Rent $80 a month for season, or until May, 1870. Full particulars at No. 195 Ross-st., Williamsburg.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—IN THE TIMES BUILDING, NO 39 Park-row, a spacious, well-lighted room, in good condition, on the fourth floor. Inquire of
JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, *Times* Office.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE LARGE ROOM formerly occupied by the Open Board of Brokers, Nos. 16 and 18 Broad-st. Apply to D. C. HAYS, No. 11 Wall-st.

DESK-ROOM TO LET—NO. 5 BEEKman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

LONG BRANCH
VILLA PLOTS AT AUCTION.

A. J. BLEECKER
WILL SELL ON
MONDAY, JULY 26,
AT
KENSINGTON PARK,
100 VILLA PLOTS.

Take steamer *Neversink* from Pier No. 82, North River, foot of Duane-st., at 9 A. M. Carriages at the Depot to convey passengers free to
KENSINGTON PARK.

E. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.

BY LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY, Auctioneers and Real Estate Agents and Brokers, No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

City and county real estate, houses, lots, farms at public or private sale; leased, rented, or exchanged. Loans negotiated.

EAST RIVER WATER FRONTS.
SPLENDID VILLA PLOTS.
MECHANICS, WHAT AN OPPORTUNITY!
WORKINGMEN, GENTLEMEN OF LEISURE,
HO FOR A HOME IN THE COUNTRY,
ON THE SALT WATER.
SIXTY PER CENT. ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
ELEGANTLY-SITUATED PROPERTY, CERTAIN TO INCREASE IN VALUE.
800 LOTS.
IMMENSE DEPTH OF WATER.
The largest vessels in the world float along its whole front within 50 feet of the upland.
SPLENDID SCENERY,
VALUABLE DOCK PRIVILEGES.
TO CAPITALISTS, MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.

The Epenetus Smith estate, in the village of Whitestone, Queens County, L. I., 8½ miles from New York City by land or water. Very accessible. Great Facilities. Splendid steamboat communication in 45 minutes, and in August the extension of the North Side Railroad, now nearly completed, will give hourly trains to New York in 25 minutes. Schools, churches, stores, hotels, all the trades, every convenience of city life; obstructions in Hell Gate now being removed, the commerce of the world enters the East River, and ties its large vessels to the great piers and bulkheads at Whitestone.

DO NOT FAIL TO ATTEND THIS MOST IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE OF THE SEASON.
You will be abundantly rewarded.
COME AND SEE US!

And witness for yourselves the beautiful scenery, magnificent views and great attractions this particular section of Long Island possesses.

Messrs. LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY will hold this great sale on TUESDAY, July 27, at 12 o'clock, on the premises. The celebrated and splendid steamer *River Queen* has been especially chartered for the occasion, and will leave Peck-slip on day of sale at 10 o'clock A. M., touching at 27th-st. East River, at 10¼ o'clock, returning after the sale. Refreshments on the ground. Maps, free passes, and all particulars at auctioneers' office, No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE,
Corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.
SIXTH WEEK.
SIXTH WEEK.
LUCILLE WESTERN AS THE [illegible]
LUCILLE WESTERN AS COUNTESS DE LISLE.
LUCILLE WESTERN AS CARTOUCHE.
LUCILLE WESTERN AS THE PRINCESS.
LUCILLE WESTERN AS CAPT. ST. LEON.
LUCILLE WESTERN AS CLARISSE DELLVILLE
SATAN IN PARIS.
SATAN IN PARIS.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
GENERAL ADMISSION 50 CENTS.
GENERAL ADMISSION 50 CENTS.

Notice.—In compliance with repeated applications at the Box Office, the management respectfully announce the reproduction for SIX NIGHTS ONLY, AND ONE MATINEE of the beautiful play of EAST LYNNE ON MONDAY, AUG. 2.

In rehearsal THE SEA OF ICE.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
LAST SIX NIGHTS OF
MR. EDWIN ADAMS,
MISS BLANCHE DE BAR, MISS FANNY MORANT,
In Mme. de Marguerite's Domestic Drama, in five acts, entitled
ENOCH ARDEN.
MATINEE ON SATURDAY AT 2.
MONDAY, AUG. 2,
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON AS
RIP VAN WINKLE.
Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8 o'clock.

Seats secured six days in advance at the box office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Second week of Miss KATE FISHER. Second week of the wonders of the world, HAWLEY and MIACO, the Flying Men of the Air.

Miss KATE FISHER in the drama of THE CHILD OF THE SAVANNA and EAGLE EYE.

FRIDAY EVENING, Farewell Benefit of Miss KATE FISHER.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THEODORE THOMAS'
GRAND
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.
THIS SUNDAY, JULY 25, 1869,
TWO GRAND CONCERTS,
TWO GRAND CONCERTS.
Afternoon at 3½ o'clock, evening at 8 o'clock.
MR. J. LEVY,
the greatest Virtuoso of the day on the Cornet-a-Piston, together with the eminent Soloists already connected with
THEO. THOMAS'
UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA,
WILL APPEAR IN BOTH CONCERTS,
in a new and brilliant programme every concert.
CONDUCTOR ... THEODORE THOMAS
ADMISSION, THIRTY-FIVE CENTS.
PRIVATE BOXES, EXTRA, TWO DOLLARS.

INSTRUCTION.

RECTORY SCHOOL,
HAMDEN, CONN.,

Rev. C. W. EVEREST, Rector, aided by five resident assistants. The school is closing its twenty-sixth year, and refers to its old pupils, found in all the professions and every department of business. Thorough physical education, including military drill, boating and swimming in their season. Age of admission, from 9 to 14. Terms, $750 per annum.

The Fall session begins Sept. 7.
REFERENCE—Rt. Rev. J. Williams, D. D.
HAMDEN, July, 1869.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-avenue, Murray Hill.

The house is spacious and airy, situated on the highest ground and in the most beautiful part of the City.

The aim of this school is to train up good women as well as good scholars.

Lectures will be delivered weekly by eminent Professors in science and literature.

The sixth school year will commence the 22d September. Applications may be made at the house personally or by letter. Circulars sent on request.

GOOD BOYS LIKE EXCELLENCE BETTER THAN SHAM—INQUIRE CONCERNING
RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY,
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

A wide-awake, thorough-going School for Boys wishing to be trained for Business, for College, or for West Point or the Naval Academy.

OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 277 Madison-av., southeast corner of 40th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention. Mrs. MACAULAY will be in town from the 8th of September.

THE ROUND HILL SCHOOL
FOR BOYS,
AT NORTHAMPTON, MASS.,

Begins its FIFTH YEAR on THURSDAY, Sept. 16. For circulars or other information, apply to the Principal, JAMES F. SPALDING, M. A.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies,
No. 25 East 21st-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 21.
Address personally or by letter as above.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 27.

Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 8 and 10 East 46th-st., N. Y., will reopen Oct. 8, 1869. For full information send for circular. Address as above.

MRS. WILLIAMES'

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 26 West 39th-st., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 22. Letters addressed as above.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., reopens Sept. 15. Best features of European and home schools. Especial attention to modern language, music and art. Dr. Lewis' gymnastics. Prospectus at Dutton's, No. 713 Broadway, or of Rev. G. T. RIDER, Rector.

MISSES MEEKER'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, formerly of New-York City, will be opened in Norwich, Conn., Sept. 20, 1869. For circulars apply to the Principals, Box No. 1,327.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Offers unsurpassed accommodations, safe and pleasant home, and superior educational advantages in solid branches and the arts. Fall session, 19 weeks; opens Aug. 16. Apply to G. C. SMITH, Prin.

MRS. PARKS & MRS. BENEDICT'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 153 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., reopens Sept. 22. For circulars apply as above.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR Young Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Fall term Sept. 16, 1869. Facilities and location unsurpassed. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys; pupils received at any time. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MR. RUFUS F. BUEL'S FAMILY and Day School, No. 322 9th-st., Washington, D. C. Desirable school for young ladies finishing their education. Send for circular.

GOLDENHILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

FEMALE BOARDING SCHOOL FOR sale. Inquire of Professor R. G. KIMBALL, No. 148 Livingston-st., Brooklyn.

UNION HALL SEMINARY FOR Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 13. Miss STEVENS, Principal.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF HOSPITAL FURNITURE, &c.

ASSISTANT MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 20, 1869.

Will be offered at public auction in this city, at Judiciary-square Depot, E-st., between 4th and 5th sts., on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of August, at 10 A. M., a large assortment of hospital furniture and appliances, among which will be found the following, viz.:

3,000 tin basins, 3,000 iron bedsteads, 3,000 delf bowls, 900 leather buckets, 500 wooden buckets, 19,000 tin cups, 2,500 delf dishes, assorted, 15,000 knives and forks each, 2,500 litters, 300 delf pitchers, 4,000 delf plates, 400 delf teapots, 600 saltcellars, 1,200 razors and strops, 1,500 spittoons, 10,000 tablespoons, 6,000 teaspoons, 50 mess chests, 800 rubber cushions, 5,000 yards gutta-percha cloth, 2,000 gutta-percha bed covers, and a large variety of other articles, embracing funnels, corkscrews, dippers, gridirons, lanterns, scales and weights, (shop,) slates and pencils, bedside tables, sick chairs, cots, horse litters, coffee mills, tin tumblers, &c.

With a small exception, the above articles are new. Catalogues with full particulars furnished upon application.

Terms: Cash, in Government funds only; 25 per cent. deposit required at time of sale, and all purchases to be removed within five days.

CHAS. SUTHERLAND,
Assistant Medical Purveyor, Brevet Col. U. S. A.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer; Salesrooms, Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade sts.; Art Galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, southwest corner of 12th-st.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, ON WEDNESDAY, July 28, at 12 o'clock, at our salesrooms, Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade sts.:

SPECIAL SALE OF FINE PLATED TABLE CUTLERY,
of the well-known manufacture of "Christofle, of Paris," by order of receiver, viz.:
48 doz. Table Knives, steel blades, spatule pattern.
24 doz. Table Knives, steel blades, straight pattern.
48 doz. Table Knives, steel blades, spatule pattern.
24 doz. Table Knives, steel blades, straight pattern.
30 doz. Dessert Knives, plated blades, spatule pattern.
40 doz. Dessert Knives, steel blades, spatule pattern.
30 doz. Dessert Knives, plated blades, spatule pattern.
40 doz. Dessert Knives, steel blades, spatule pattern.
30 doz. Dessert Knives, plated blades, straight pattern.
20 doz. Dessert Knives, steel blades, straight pattern.

All of fine plated handles. "Christofle's, of Paris," superior goods, and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, without reserve, by order of receiver.

At 10½ o'clock.

Also, a number of fine oil-paintings by eminent masters.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, viz.: Pianos, mirrors, curtains and mattresses, parlor and library suites in rosewood and black walnut; porcelain, glass and crockery ware.

NEWSPAPERS.

A NEW MASONIC PAPER.
"THE LANDMARK,"

Devoted to Masonry, literature, the arts and sciences. Published weekly, sixteen pages, at $3 per annum. First number issued July 24. Stephen Paul Sheffield, Editor; George W. Harris, D. D. G. M., Masonic Editor.

Office, No. 2 Dey-st. HILL & WINANT, Publishers.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Proprietor and Manager ... Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock.
CHANGE OF ENTERTAINMENT.
AUGMENTED ATTRACTION.
Engagement of the popular young comedian,
W. R. FLOYD,
who will make his first appearance in this City, after an absence of two years.
The favorite artist
J. H. STODDART,
who will appear in conjunction with the
BOSTON COMBINATION,
from Selwyn's Theatre.
The performance will commence with Boucicault's drama of
THE LONG STRIKE,
with an unusually strong cast.
The evening's entertainment will conclude with F. C. Burnand's latest edition of
BLACK EYED SUSAN;
OR,
THE LITTLE BILL THAT WAS TAKEN UP.
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2 O'CLOCK.
Doors open at 1½.

WALLACK'S.
SPECIAL NOTICE.

In order to close the Summer season with more than ordinary eclat, an engagement has been consummated with the

EMINENT COMMEDIAN
JOHN E. OWENS,
who will have the honor of making his first appearance at this favorite establishment in one of his
PECULIAR and MOST FAMOUS SPECIALTIES,
ON
MONDAY EVENING, AUG. 2, 1869,
supported by a carefully selected company of talented artists.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8.
GEO. L. FOX'S
AMERICAN PANTOMIME,
HICCORY DICCORY DOCK.
THE SENSATIONAL KIRALFYS
APPEAR TWICE.
HARVEST HOME.
HUNGARIAN DIVERTISSEMENT.
GEO. L. FOX (the unmatched) CLOWN.
MATINEES 1½ WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY

THE TURF.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING WEDNESDAY, July 28, at 3 P. M., match $2,000, mile heats, 3 in 5, in harness; DANIEL PFIFER'S b. m. Lady Thorn; BUDD DOBLE'S b. m. Goldsmith Maid. Cars leave the South, Wall, Fulton and Williamsburg Ferries for course direct every five minutes.

WM. SHAW, Proprietor.

MUSICAL.

BOOSEY'S MUSICAL CABINET.—A complete library of modern music for voice and piano-forte. One hundred and twenty books now ready.

Selection of Sydney Smith's Piano-forte Pieces	50c.
Selection of the latest London Comic Songs	50c.
Chopin's Valses, complete	50c.
Eighteen Baritone and Bass Songs	50c.
Beethoven's forty-five original Waltzes	50c.

Any work mailed on receipt of price. Catalogues free. BOOSEY & CO.,
No. 644, (over Savings Bank,) Broadway.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—Prices greatly reduced for cash. New 7-octave pianos of first-class makers for $275 and upward. New cabinet organs for $45 and upward. Second-hand instruments from $40 to $175. Monthly installments received and instruments for rent. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway. HORACE WATERS.

RAILROADS.

SUMMER EXCURSIONS.

Combination Excursion Tickets to all principal points in New-York, New-England, the Canadas and Lake Superior region, embracing many new and attractive routes, and a great variety of SHORT and CHEAP excursions as well as long and extensive tours, at very moderate rates, can now be obtained at the offices of the ERIE RAILWAY, Nos. 241 and 957 Broadway; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of 23d-st. and foot of Chambers-st., and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

L. D. RUCKER, WM. R. BARR,
Gen. Supt. Gen. Pass'r Agent.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after June 1, 1869, the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries, as follows:

8:00 A. M. mail for Patchogue and way stations.
10:00 A. M., Merrick and all stations.
3:30 P. M. express to Patchogue, stopping at Jamaica, Valley Stream, Baldwinsville, Merrick, South Oyster Bay, and all stations east except Wellwood.
Passengers by this train will be ticketed through to Bellport and Fireplace, via stage from Patchogue.
4:50 P. M. accommodation to Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue.
6:30 P. M. to Merrick, and on Saturdays through to Islip.

All trains will connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway. The 8:00 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. trains will connect with boat for Fire Island.

ROBERT WHITE, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:

Through Express trains, at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M. and 6:30 P. M., daily. New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent sleeping coaches, through to Cleveland. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train to Meadville and from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train to Buffalo and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati.

For Port Jervis and Way, 11:30 A. M., daily, stopping at all stations; and 4:30 P. M., Orange Co. Express, connecting for Newburgh, Warwick, Montgomery and Unionville.

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M.

For Greycourt and Way, at 8:30 A. M., daily.

For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M. Theatre train 11:30 P. M., daily.

For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:30 A. M., 9 A. M., 12 M., 1:30 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., *6:30 P. M. and Saturdays only *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5:15 P. M., *6:30 P. M. and Saturdays only *12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing-room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241 and 957 Broadway; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.

L. D. RUCKER, WM. R. BARR,
Gen'l Sup't. Gen'l Pass. Agent.

* To Piermont only.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.—On and after July 1, 1869, passenger trains will leave New-York and Harlem Railroad depot, corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 7 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Montreal, Ogdensburg and intermediate points.

Tickets can be procured and baggage checked to all points North.

I. C. BUCKHOUT, General Superintendent.
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1869.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.—Trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, leave New-York as follows: Cincinnati and Chicago Express, 8 A. M.; Chicago Express, 10:45 A. M.; Montreal Express, 4 P. M.; Pacific Express, 6:30 P. M.; Night Express, 11 P. M. Elegant drawing-room cars attached to all day trains, and sleeping cars to night trains. The 6:30 P. M. train runs on Sundays.

APRIL 26, 1869. WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-Pres.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 8 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M., and at 12, midnight, on Saturdays. The A. M. and 1, 4:15 and 5:15 P. M. trains run through to Monsey.

MAY 17, 1869.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Commissioners of the Central Park for and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Sixty-eighth-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, in the City of New-York.

We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First.—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to D. P. Ingraham, Jr., Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 82 Nassau-st., (Room No. 42,) in the said City, on or before the 3d day of August, 1869, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days next after the said 3d day of August, 1869, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Second.—That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office, of the City of New-York, there to remain until the 14th day of August, 1869.

Third.—That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land, lying and being on Sixty-eighth-street, in the City of New-York, between the Eighth-avenue and the Hudson River, and extending on either side of said Sixty-eighth-street, half the distance to the next street thereto; and

Fourth.—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term thereof, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 20th day of August, 1869, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

D. P. INGRAHAM, Jr., }
T. COMAN, } Commissioners.
G. W. DITCHETT, }

Dated NEW-YORK, June 28, 1869.

ANOTHER ERIE COLLISION.

A MISPLACED SWITCH THE CAUSE.

A Passenger Train Runs into a Freight Train Again—Two Men Severely Injured.

There has been another collision on the Erie Railway, similar in kind to the Carr's Rock and Mast Hope disasters, although less in degree. It appears that about 8 o'clock on Wednesday evening, the way freight train which left Paterson at 7:45 P. M., came into collision with a passenger train near the depot in Jersey City. A large number of persons were on the passenger cars, but fortunately none of them were injured. Such was not the case, however, with the freight train, on which were two gentlemen who were more or less hurt. The collision was caused by the engine of the passenger train striking the caboose in the rear of the freight train, throwing it from the track, breaking the coupling, and disconnecting it from the train. The passenger train had been turned upon the track upon which the freight train was coming in, before the latter had passed the junction. The blunder was one of the most culpable kind, which could have only been performed by a person of the most stupid and dangerous carelessness, such as the railway company have the credit of employing. But for the fact that the passenger train was moving at a slow rate of speed, the disaster might have been one of a magnitude equal to that of the recent terrible Mast Hope massacre. Sitting in the caboose at the time of the collision were the gentlemen named, JAMES BOGERT and CHARLES H. JAMES, the former residing at Passaic, and the latter near Paterson, N. J. They were both thrown from their seats, receiving shocks which rendered them insensible, besides being severely wounded. Mr. JAMES was removed to his home, where he is now lying in a critical condition from the effects of his wounds. Although the collision happened on Wednesday, it was not reported until yesterday, and then only came to light through the statement of one of the victims. Apparently the officers of the railroad company did not desire to make the unpleasant intelligence known to the public, nothing having been received from them concerning the accident. The TIMES reporter made earnest and unsuccessful efforts to obtain full particulars at the depot in Jersey City yesterday, every one of whom he inquired professing not to know anything about it.

HEMPSTEAD PLAINS.

Litigation in Prospect—An Order Forbidding the Conveyance of the Property Applied for.

It seems that there is to be trouble with regard to the purchase of Hempstead Plains by Mr. A. T. STEWART, after all. On Friday a summons and complaint were served on the Supervisor and Town Clerk of Hempstead, by General P. S. CROOKE and Colonel PRATT, of Brooklyn, attorneys and counsel for Mr. HARVEY, setting forth that the legality of the votes cast in favor of accepting Mr. STEWART'S proposition is to be brought before the Queens County Circuit Court for adjudication, at a Special Term thereof in October next. The Court is also petitioned to grant an order restraining the town authorities from making any conveyance of the Plains property to Mr. STEWART. The Commissioners authorized to conduct the sale are determined to defend the legality of the late election proceedings, and Judge HILTON, Mr. STEWART'S counsel, will act with them in the matter. The overwhelming vote in favor of the acceptance of Mr. STEWART'S proposition to purchase the lands at $55 per acre, while Mr. HARVEY offered but $42, puts this contemplated litigation in a very singular aspect on Mr. HARVEY'S part. Its only effect can be, however, the giving of some annoyance to the purchaser, and the throwing of a shadow of want of warrantee on such conveyances as Mr. STEWART may make during the pendency of what seems to be intended as a protracted litigation. The counsel for the town authorities will bring the matter to a final issue and determination forthwith, so that Mr. STEWART will be subjected to no delay in forwarding the improvements he intends to make in the hitherto uncultivated waste of land. Surveys of the Plains have already been begun, and the deeds of conveyance to Mr. STEWART will be made ready for delivery immediately thereafter.

Incendiary Fire in Elizabeth.

An attempt was made on Friday night to destroy one of the most closely populated districts of Elizabeth, by a plan similar to that which was followed with ignoble success by the "fire-fiend" of Newburyport, Mass. A barn situated at the rear of the house of Mr. DAVID P. NAAR, at the corner of First and Marshall streets, and belonging to that gentleman, was found to be on fire by Officer FADDE at 11 o'clock, after the occupants of the adjoining dwellings had retired for the night. The door had been left open, and the officer, who was passing by in the street, saw the flames spreading inside the building. Upon entering the barn he found a small box, from which the fire had sprung, lying on the floor with a quantity of dry hay piled around. Assistance was summoned and the flames were extinguished. An examination of the box showed that it had been constructed for no other purpose evidently than that to which it had been put. It had been filled with hay, which it was thought was saturated with oil, and an unconsumed fragment of a cotton string found in the box showed that the incendiary had taken the precaution to start a slow fire, to give him an opportunity to escape before the flames should attract attention. The discovery of the fire was most opportune, and prevented, no doubt, an extensive conflagration, as five or six frame buildings were closely adjacent to the barn, and this was filled with such material that a fire once started would soon have obtained uncontrollable headway. Much excitement prevails in the vicinity.

Probable Homicide in Newark.

On Wednesday last, a desperate affray occurred between a party of workmen in the zinc works in the Twelfth Ward of Newark, which it is probable will result in the death of one of the participants. The facts have not hitherto been reported as the injuries received by the victim were not at first supposed to be serious. It appears from the statement of one of the men now in custody that a dispute concerning some work to be performed in the manufactory broke out among the men, and six of the number, JOHN WALDRON, CHARLES PFEIFFER, MICHAEL REYNER, FREDERICK HEYTE, GILLES FRANKERT and CHARLES SCHLOSS, became involved in a fight. It resulted in the defeat of WALDRON and PFEIFFER, who were both knocked down and beaten by FRANKERT, HEYTE and REYNER. WALDRON was struck with a heavy wooden chair, and it is now stated by the physicians who are attending him that his skull was fractured. HEYTE and REYNER were arrested and taken before Justice ROSE, by whom they were admitted to bail, charged with assault and battery. When the condition of their victim became more serious, they were again taken into custody, together with FRANKERT, and they are held to await the result of WALDRON'S injuries. He has been insensible since the assault was committed, and his recovery is said to be impossible.

The Last of the Cuban Expedition.

Yesterday morning the Cuban recruits discharged from Fort Lafayette awoke at an early hour from their uncertain slumbers, on the grass in the Battery, which had been their couch the night before. They had no homes to go to, and no money with which to procure lodgings. A few of them, however, were accommodated with shelter at the First Precinct Station-house. During the morning the men were each paid $10 by the Cuban Junta. Most of this money was soon spent in the neighboring liquor shops, and there was much quarreling and fighting among the recruits. In one instance an Irishman was stabbed and slightly injured by a Cuban.

A squad of Police from the First Precinct Station-house was sent to the Battery to disperse the men, which was done. A few of them, however, afterward returned, and during the rest of the day were still loitering around the Battery.

A Projected Ship Canal.

The success of the corporators of the Newark and New-York Ship Canal in obtaining subscriptions to the capital stock of the Company has revived the project for the opening of the canal from Elizabethport, for the construction of which a company has been incorporated. A larger number of vessels have arrived at Elizabeth during the present season than during any previous year, and the shipping interest demands improved facilities for navigation. The creek is, in its present condition, almost impassable for vessels of any considerable burden, and the deepening of the stream by dredging, which is proposed by the Company, would not only increase the facilities for the transportation of freight, but would open an outlet for the sewers, which is greatly needed. The great advantages to the City which promise to result upon the completion of the project are apparent, and the citizens are anxious to have the scheme pushed forward. Books of subscription, it is stated, will soon be opened.

The Postal Service.

The following is the service performed at the New-York Post Office, in the Foreign Department, for the last quarter, ending on the 30th of June. The letters received from Europe during that time numbered 1,078,308, and those sent away were 1,268,546, making a total of 2,346,854 both ways. The postage collected on the former amounted to $138,433 65, and on the latter to $163,085 29, the total being $301,518 94. From the West Indies 151,227 letters were received and 126,560 forwarded, making altogether 277,787. The postage collected on the former was $19,468 10, and on the latter $15,407 14; total, $34,875 24. The grand total is 2,624,641 letters received and forwarded, and $336,394 18 postage collected.

EUROPE.

Received.

	Letters.	Postage.
British	461,387	$53,766 59
Bremen and Hamburg	237,387	24,220 69
North German Union	158,334	26,447 53
French	155,703	24,104 92
Belgium	8,583	1,319 26
Netherlands	12,857	1,898 85
Switzerland	23,605	3,544 45
Italian	20,502	3,101 66
Total	1,078,308	$138,433 65

Forwarded.

	Letters.	Postage.
British	585,141	$73,435 65
Bremen and Hamburg	287,635	29,547 18
North German Union	136,579	20,783 89
French	192,548	29,385 83
Belgium	10,032	1,469 50
Netherlands	16,397	2,442 09
Switzerland	26,772	4,611 20
Italian	13,442	2,009 85
Total	1,268,546	$163,085 29

WEST INDIES.

Received from sundry places	151,227	$19,468 10
Sent to sundry places	126,560	15,407 14

RECAPITULATION.

Received from Europe	1,078,308	$138,433 65
Sent to Europe	1,268,546	163,085 29
Received from West Indies	151,227	19,468 10
Sent to West Indies	126,560	15,407 14
Grand total	2,624,641	$336,394 18

Cricket—Willow vs. Manhattan.

These clubs played their first match together at Bedford yesterday, the result being the success of the Manhattan, who scored 145 in their first innings to 130 by the Willow, and, as there was not time to push the game, the contest was decided by the score of the first inning, and in favor of the Manhattan. BYRON led the Manhattan score, and MORRISON that of the Willow. We append the score of the innings which decided the contest:

MANHATTAN.		WILLOW.	
Kearsley, c. Sleigh, b. Rolin, Jr.	17	Filmer, b. Livesey	1
Tilly, b. Jepson	25	Holland, b. Livesey	12
Livesey, c. Holland, b. Rolin, Jr.	9	Luske, b. Byron	9
Laing, c. Jepson, b. Holland	14	Rolin, run out	13
Byron, c. Sleigh, b. Yoxal	37	Davis, b. Livesey	7
Whan, c. Davis, b. Morison	0	Yoxal, l. b. w., b. Livesey	11
Oakley, c. Rolin, b. Morison	8	Morison, not out	34
Tucker, l. b. w., b. Morison	2	Sleigh, l. b. w., b. Livesey	0
Hayward, l. b. w., b. Yoxal	4	Hutchings, b. Byron	5
Jackson, not out	3	Jepson, b. Byron	5
Freed, b. Yoxal	0	Cowan, b. Byron	8
Byes 21, leg-byes 2, wides 3	26	Byes 21, wides 5	26
Total	145	Total	130

Umpires—Messrs. WAKEFIELD and CHADWICK.
Scorers—Messrs. CLARKSON and BROWN.
Time of Game—Four hours.

A Safe Robbed in John-Street.

A rumor prevailed at Police Headquarters last night that a safe in John-street had been forcibly opened and robbed of $1,100 worth of gold chains. The Inspector of Police on duty was asked for the details of the affair, but he refused to make them public, also declining to give his reasons for the unusual secrecy observed. No arrests have been made, and this may be the reason the Police maintain silence. Suspicions are entertained that one of the complainants has committed the robbery, as there was a large quantity of valuable and portable jewelry in the store, to which ready access could have been had. Subsequent investigation, by our Reporter, resulted in the discovery that the scene of the robbery was the office of Messrs. SHUMWAY & Co., No. 24 John-street.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

EUGENE DORKEY, aged 35, fell from the roof of the five-story house, No. 93 Market-street, and was instantly killed. WM. GREEN, of No. 746 Eighth-avenue, was run over yesterday on the Hudson River Railroad, by an oil train, near Sixty-fifth-street, when he was instantly killed.

The body of an infant was discovered yesterday by the Police in a cask in Fifty-fifth-street. Removed to Morgue.

ARCHIBALD LONGSTREET, of Fourth-street, fell from a scaffold yesterday, at the corner of Fifth-avenue and Fiftieth-street, when he sustained severe injuries. Taken to St. Luke's Hospital.

At 10 o'clock last night a fire occurred in the wheelwright shop of JAMES MCCANN, at No. 514 West Seventeenth-street, when the proprietor sustained a loss of $3,000; no insurance. The origin of the fire was an accidental one.

Brooklyn.

WM. KELLY, a mechanic employed in the Navy-yard, was arrested yesterday on the charge of stealing a quantity of lead from the Government. He was taken before United States Commissioner JONES, and committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

FRANCIS E. WEBSTER, of No. 132 Pierrepont-street, was arrested by the United States Marshal yesterday on a charge of restoring and altering stamps from $1 to $15 in value. Commissioner JONES held him for examination.

A youth named WELLWOOD, son of Ex-Assessor WELLWOOD, was arrested yesterday, having in his possession a number of restored and altered stamps in violation of the Internal Revenue law. He was taken before Commissioner JONES, and held for examination.

It is understood that Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER has invited the Grading and Paving Committee of the Common Council to his country seat at Peekskill, where he desires to explain to them the evils that will result from the widening of Columbia-street, between Clark and Pierrepont. The Committee will doubtless have a very pleasant visit.

The Police of Brooklyn made 483 arrests last week.

Union Hall, corner of Ewen and Meserole streets, E. D., was dedicated as a Jewish Synagogue yesterday forenoon.

The railroad trouble between Mr. RICHARDSON and the City Railroad Company is settled. Mr. RICHARDSON agrees to pay the City Company $700 per mile per annum for the use of their track on Flatbush-avenue.

GEORGE F. NEWTON, who has been in prison for fourteen months, on an order of arrest granted by Judge GEORGE G. BARNARD on the 13th of May, 1868, requiring him to find $500 bail, was brought before Judge GILBERT, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, yesterday, and released.

The Coal Miners' Suspension—Want and Suffering Incident Upon It.

From the Scranton (Penn.) Republican, July 14.

A great deal of commotion was created by the announcement made in yesterday's *Republican* that the Hyde Park Committee had received funds from the General Council for distribution among the needy. The news spread rapidly, and early in the morning an army of women, most of whom had babies on their arms, made rapid strides for the headquarters of the Committee. Bellevue, Patagonia, Continental and Hampton were deserted throughout the day. The women crowded Main-street, clamoring for admittance to the Delegate-room, Fellows Hall. The Committee had to exercise a great deal of judgment in regard to the immediate necessity of the applicant, as they had received but $1,000, which was the first installment from the General Council. All those who were fortunate enough to establish their claims, received an order on any store for $3 worth of groceries—a mere pittance to some who are already in want. Great were the pleadings for more, but the Committee were inexorable to all the tales of misery that it fell to their lot to hear. Many were the curses that were heaped upon the Committee by the disappointed; while others quietly but sorrowfully returned to their homes with heavy hearts, endeavoring to penetrate the misty future, to see if there were any hopes of better times to come. Suspension has brought want to many a family, and everything tends to indicate months of suffering and want in store for them. There were, however, some who applied for relief, yesterday, who are in comfortable circumstances—one of whom, we know, is the wife of a miner who owns $20,000 worth of property in Scranton. Her application was promptly rejected.

Last evening the crowd had dispersed, but only for the night. To-day the battle will be renewed in all its fierceness until all the money has been disposed of. The Committee are expecting other remittances daily.

The Catholic Diocese of Illinois.

From the Chicago Republican, July 22.

It is ascertained that an important change is about to be effected in officers of the Catholic Church in this diocese, and which will probably result in the triumph of the clergy recently engaged in a controversy with the afflicted Bishop DUGGAN. Ever since the unhappy troubles arising from the actions of the Bishop, and during the time that he has been sorely afflicted by the loss of his reason in matters relating to the Church, there has been a great deal of uneasiness and dissatisfaction regarding diocesan affairs. Bishop DUGGAN'S many friends have for some time been fondly hoping for his entire recovery from his mental aberration, and his complete restoration to bodily health, in order to his return to the duties of his bishopric. But it seems that this hope has been abandoned, and steps looking to the election of his successor have been inaugurated. For some time diocesan affairs have been under the control of Rev. Father HALLIGAN, Archbishop KENDRICK, of St. Louis, exercising a supervising authority. On Tuesday evening a meeting of Church authorities, including Archbishops SPAULDING and KENDRICK, was held at the Bishop's residence, on Michigan-avenue, to nominate a Bishop of the Diocese. Of the result of the meeting our reporters have been able to ascertain very little, all those cognizant of its action refusing to give any information. But this much is known: The authorities selected three clergymen, one of whom is to be chosen Bishop, and that one will probably be Rev. Father MCMULLEN, as it is understood he is the favorite candidate. His election would, it is said, result in the reinstatement of Rev. Father ROLES and the other clergy who were opposed to and deposed by Bishop DUGGAN.

The proceedings of the meeting alluded to, will, it is said, be made public on Sunday next in the several Catholic churches of the city.

THE POWELL EXPEDITION.

Full Report of their Voyage—It is Unattended by Loss of Life—One Boat Wrecked—A Thrilling Account.

Correspondence of the Denver (Col.) News.

CAMP MOUTH OF BEAR RIVER,
ON THE GREEN, June, 19, 1869.

As I wrote you, we started the 24th ult. from Green River City, and got along rapidly to the mouth of Henry's Fork, sixty miles by river, in about ten hour's time, without rowing a stroke. Here we camped until the 30th, and then run down by Flaming George in flaming style; then through the canyon of the Rapids and Kingfisher canyon to Beehive Point, ten miles by river, in a short hour. Next day we made a mile and a half and entered Red canyon with a rush. In this canyon we would run a bend in the river and prospect ahead with our light boat, and signal the large boats to come on if all was right. The river here has some very heavy rapids, and our boats had to be bailed at almost every one we ran. This canyon is about thirty-five miles by river, and the average fall will exceed fifteen feet to the mile; perhaps twenty feet would be a nearer estimate. When in the rapids we ran with the speed of the wind. We ran an estimated distance, in a rapid, of three-quarters of a mile in two minutes. At another time, where the current was more confined and the rapids were swifter, we passed the flag-boat, which had hauled in shore, and those in her said we passed them as rapidly as a railway train at its highest speed—sixty miles an hour. However, this was slow to some rapids we have run since. At the tail of these rapids, on either side, usually, occurs a calm or nearly calm cove, into which we could run to bail our boats if we shipped more water than we could conveniently carry through the next rapids. We had to let our boats down past some bad rocks once in this canyon, and made a portage of 200 yards past Ashley Falls—so named by us from finding on the rock there this: "ASHLEY, 1825." We got through this canyon to Brown's Little Hole on the 2d day of June. Here we lay until the morning of the 4th, and then went sweeping down through another canyon of about six miles length, past the mouth of Red Creek, into the upper end of Brown's Hole, then through Swallow Canyon, which, by the way, is as smooth all the way—three miles—as a mirror, and camped in the Hole until the morning of the 6th, and ran down to the head of Ladore Canyon at the lower end of Brown's Hole, passing the mouth of Vermilion River, five miles above. Here we stopped in camp to climb walls of canyon, and take barometrical observations of height. The height of Flaming Gorge we have calculated to be 1,200 feet above the river. The height of Red Canyon walls, from 1,500 to 3,000, estimated, not measured; at Ladore Canyon head the walls measured by barometer 2,086 feet. Blacktail Cliff, near the middle of the canyon, measured 2,207 feet. There are some higher points than those measured; probably the highest, standing four or five miles back from the river bed, would come near 3,000 feet.

We started down the canyon of Ladore the morning of the 8th, dancing over the rapids at railroad speed, until a foaming cataract ahead warned us to haul in and examine it. Had to let our boats down by ropes a few hundred yards past the worst of the rapids, and after dinner launched out again into the current and proceeded rapidly, only stopping to bail when breakers filled us too full to run; rapids coming in quick succession. About 1 o'clock the signal boat signals at the foot of a very bad rapid to go ashore; boats nearly full of water—two were made fast, but, owing to not understanding the signal, the crew of the *No Name* failed very effectually, owing, in the main, to having so much water aboard as to make her nearly or quite unmanageable; otherwise, the mistake was seen by us in time to save her. Our next move after failing to get in was to run her as long as she would float, and gradually work her ashore on a bar below, where, from the spray and foam, showed shoal water. She sank, however, striking rocks as she passed along, until she was stove up so bad that there was no use to stay by her any longer; so the crew all at the same time concluded quickly to strike for the bar. She had knocked two of us off twice; but we had clung to her and waited for another thump to spring toward the bar or shoals, which we were rapidly nearing. It came quickly. One of us, FRANK GOODMAN, was swept over and immediately struck for the bar. I told my brother to jump, and I made a spring, getting quite an impetus from her deck, which was about six feet under water, striking among the rocks in about six feet of water; but by a stroke or two more to the lee of the rocks where the current was broke, I succeeded in anchoring myself safely on the shoal or the bar. My brother struck the shoal 100 feet lower down, and GOODMAN was clinging for dear life to a boulder as big as a barrel fifty feet above, and asking for assistance. He had taken aboard a good deal of water, but we managed to get a root from some drift on the bar and reached it to him, to which he clung until we got him out. During this time those on shore were rushing down to our help, but we so completely distanced them in our ride through the waves that we were out of sight wholly before we struck the bar. We did not any of us receive any serious injury, barely a few bumps on the shins as the waves dashed us against the rocks on the shoal. Our sand-bar had a large pine trunk drifted upon it, from the pitch of which, after drying our matches, we succeeded in starting a fire. Our position on the bar soon began to look serious, as the water was rapidly rising, so much so, that what were boulders imbedded in the sand when we landed, was getting like the shoal above. However, Mr. SUMNER, as soon as they could get the little boat down to us and dump her cargo, crossed the channel to where we could reach his boat. We then turned the boat up among the shoals as far as we could stand, and wade, when three got in her and the other held her nose until they got their oars in position ready for a sharp venture. Her nose was pushed into the current, the oars playing rapidly; struck one rock, tilting us up at an angle of forty-five degrees; off in the foam below and struck shore twenty-five yards above a perfect hell of foam, safe and sound, barring a few bruises and a slight ducking.

With this boat we lost 2,000 pounds of provisions, besides the bedding and entire clothing of the crew of three men, with the exception of a shirt and pair of drawers apiece. We did not go thus scanty clad for comfort, but for safety in case of any mishap. Any superfluous clothing is a hindrance in the water. We camped here until the morning of the 10th, having reclaimed from the wreck below a barometer and two or three thermometers, a blue keg and some wax candles, afloat. Nothing more has turned up since except a sack of flour, too far gone to be of use. Our three guns, ammunition, pistols, knives, belts, scabbards, &c., although we tried all kinds of methods, we could not find. My notes up to that time were all lost, as also our topographical work, instruments, &c. After finding it of no use to seek further over the lost cargo, we let our boats about three-fourths of a mile to the head of another fall, where we camped. On the 11th we made a portage of provisions 100 yards and camped under the edge of overhanging rock 1,000 feet above us, with a beach of sand about sixteen feet wide and 100 long. On the 12th we made a portage of 150 yards, loaded up and ran down into smooth water just above heavy rapids, and camped. From the scene of the wreck to this point we have worked our way down over bad rapids and falls about four and a half miles.

Here we stay in camp, night of the 12th, the 13th and 14th, to repair somewhat the raiment of the wrecked, and dry our cargoes, climb mountains, and do what topographical work was lost as is fresh in memory. The 15th of June we let down our boats a quarter of a mile, unloaded and made trail a quarter of a mile for to-morrow's portage. The 16th, climbed Blacktail cliff, measured its height with barometer, took the surrounding topography from its top, made portage of a quarter of a mile, and dropped down a mile to the falls, and camped until the morning of the 17th. Made portage of one-half mile on the 16th, and let our boats down and loaded. Morning of the 17th, shouldered blankets, went down to the boats and let down loaded another half mile, then run half a mile, let down 200 yards, made portage of forty yards, and then let down loaded 200 yards more. Afterward run down three and a quarter miles and camped. Morning of the 18th, run down four and a quarter miles to the mouth of Bear River, where we stay until the 21st.

Our trip thus far has been pretty severe; still very exciting. When we have to run rapids, nothing is more exhilarating; it keeps in play a rapid train of thought and action, equaled only by the river's progress; and as a breaker dashes over us as we shoot out from one side or the other, after having run the fall, one feels like hurrahing. It must be something like the excitement of battle at the point of victory, or much more agreeable, perhaps. Much to produce this affect, I conceive, is to be attributed to the purity of the atmosphere, cleansed as it is by the spray dashed through it by the rushing river, of which one gets bountiful draughts as he goes plunging down the tide, with all the senses in active play. A calm, smooth stream, running only at the rate of five or six miles per hour, is a horror we all detest now, although we make more distance in the same length of time; but the trouble is, we don't get wet, nor have the slightest sense of danger. Danger is our life, it seems now, almost. As soon as the surface of the river looks smooth all is listlessness or grumbling at the sluggish current, unless some unlucky goose comes within range of our rifles. But just let a white foam show its head and everything is as jolly and full of life as an Irish "wake" or merry-making, or anything of that sort. Jokes generate faster and thicker than mosquitoes from a bog, and everything is as merry as a marriage bell. The scenery through the canyons we have passed thus far is truly wonderful. The river appears to run without design, starting into the highest mountain from out a broad valley, and cutting it down from dome to base, leaving on either side towering cliffs, massive buttresses, quaintly carved cornices and pillars, huge amphitheatres with numberless terraces, dotted with cedar and pinon trees, one above the other in wonderful order to the very top; immense gorges, deep chasms, curiously worn cliffs, all worn sharp and clear as the finest masonry, and after having cut in twain one, going for another and serving it the same. The country we have passed through as yet, with the exception of Brown's Hole, for any useful purpose, is almost utterly worthless. That in the Hole, twenty-five or thirty miles in length and ten wide is good for grazing purposes. There is here and there a bottom of a few acres where could be cut some hay, but they are scarce. Game is plenty in the hills, which are covered with cedar, pinion, sage and some bunches of grass, but is not suited to any domesticated animals.

CAMP OF THE GREEN, AT MOUTH OF
UINTAH RIVER, June 30, 1869.

As the Major and one of the boys are going to the Uintah Agency to-morrow, and I have not time to write you an account of our trip from Bear River here, having been employed upon the map of the river here since we got in, (the evening of the 28th,) I shall have to defer it a day or two, when, I presume, I can send it to the agency by some Indians, who will probably be here when they know we have arrived at this point. Please save this, or a copy, for me, as I have lost all my notes up to the time of the wreck, and they have been very meagre for want of time to write, that time having been employed in making moccasins and replacing what I could of the map lost. HOWLAND.

POLITICS IN MAINE.

The Radical Temperance Men—Acceptance of their Candidate for Governor.

In reply to a note from the Committee of the Maine State Temperance Convention, informing him of his nomination for Governor by that body, Mr. HICHBORN has written the following letter:

STOCKTON, July 21, 1869.

Messrs. J. H. Greeley, H. J. Woods and S. I. Roberts, Committee State Temperance Convention:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 29th ult., informing me that at the State Temperance Convention, that day holden in Portland, I was "unanimously nominated as a candidate to be supported by the temperance men of Maine for Governor of the State for the ensuing year." Accompanying the same is a copy of the resolutions adopted by the Convention.

Like prudent men of another time, when breaking away from the usages and conventionalities of the hour, the Convention wisely made a full and clear declaration of principles by which the temperance men of Maine are willing to be governed.

First, "We are in favor of equal rights, and even and exact justice to all."

In this I understand the Convention to include the broad and comprehensive plan of reconstruction, by which our beloved country, war-worn but not destroyed, indebted but not bankrupt, is again to be united upon the basis of justice, and equality before the law for all races, colors and conditions of men. This temperate men everywhere indorse, believing, as they do, Temperance and Liberty to be true elements of good to all men.

Second, "We are in favor of sustaining the public credit," &c.

To this proposition I trust every true American is willing to assent. Without public credit the nation is comparatively powerless against internal commotion or external force. Added to this is the further fact that heavy public indebtedness is a never failing burden upon the industrial energies of the people, never to be tolerated a moment beyond actual necessity. To accelerate this let rigid economy in State and Nation be the imperative demand of every laboring man.

Further, the Convention declares in favor of development of the resources of the State by the aid of wise and friendly legislation.

This, I trust, is allowed to include agriculture, commerce, manufactures, &c.—all of which are pressing themselves upon the attention of the men of Maine with unusual significance at the present time. Too long have the advantages and opportunities of our State been overlooked. And to-day the inquiry is, shall agriculture, so long neglected, be fostered, aided and dignified as it deserves? Shall the *special* industry of Maine, so useful in building up her extensive coast, be returned to her in its former vigor and utility? Shall her skilled mechanics, so essential to the strength of the State, be retained at home, encouraged and employed? Shall her sailors be increased and educated for both State and National defence? And shall the sails of Maine ships again whiten every ocean? Shall her extensive water power, so ready for work, be summoned to service everywhere? Shall the railroad system of the State be so perfected as to improve and cement all the industries within, and to share all the advantages naturally accruing from without?

These and kindred subjects, including the moral and intellectual well-being of the State, together with a faithful, practical remembrance of the sailors and soldiers, who sacrificed that the nation might live, are questions, we might say, now pressing upon the minds of Maine for favorable solution.

And for all these purposes, temperance men feel that the most valuable production of a State or nation is its *men*; and the greatest destruction that can befall any people is the destruction of its *manhood*. And the surest and swiftest destroyer of nations, now suffered to exist, is the selling and drinking of intoxication liquors! Impressed with these convictions, then, temperance men seek first the salvation of the manhood of the State; feeling that this secured, and all else follows as a natural result. And to this end will they ask the entire abolition of the traffic in alcoholic liquors as a beverage. This they will seek by all moral means, aided by whatever of legal and police force the exigencies of the case may require. Practical results they purpose to reach, and certainly by the mildest possible means.

Viewed from these standpoints, I trust temperance men will no longer be charged with entertaining but "one idea." Theirs is a foundation plan not only for the advancement of good, but for the destruction of evil. And here, I trust, they will meet no antagonism from existing political parties. Most assuredly the true men of all parties cannot desire other than the ultimate *good*, and the destruction of whatever lies in its pathway.

In this spirit, and to these ends, and *these alone*, fully appreciating the sacrifice involved, in distrust of my own ability, but fully confident of the final triumph of the principle at issue; in malice toward none who may differ in opinion with myself, and confidently bespeaking charity of all from whom I differ, I accept the honor of the nomination tendered; asking upon the whole temperance movement the "considerate judgment of mankind, and the gracious favor of Almighty God." "Let us have peace."

N. G. HICHBORN.

Vice-Admiral Porter on Naval Nomenclature.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: The little State of New-Hampshire is on the rampage. Having found all the brains for the navy during the rebellion, and having named all our national vessels after Billy Bowlegs and the Rootdigger Indians, they now insist, through their Legislature, that the naval authorities in Washington shall not alter the names of any ships, even to conform to the law.

The fact is, a most senseless uproar was made about changing the names of some of our vessels of war. Seventeen of the number were changed to conform to the law of Congress, and others had their names altered to reintroduce into the service old names connected with the earliest traditions of the navy. New-Hampshire legislators never read much naval history, or they would have known that *Neptune*, *Ætna*, *Vixen*, *Spitfire*, *Jason*, &c., were old and cherished names, and that the vessels bearing them of old, had done signal service for the country. The same Legislature suddenly discovers that we are naming all our war vessels after the English; although why the worthy Bulls should monopolize all the decent names, passes our comprehension.

The Navy Department is soundly berated because it has in some instances adopted the names of heathen gods; but in answer to this it may be said that it would sound rather sacrilegious to name iron-clads after the prophets or other holy persons mentioned in the Scriptures. For instance, the name of the *Tonawanda* was changed to *Amphitrite*, a well-known name in the United States Navy. No one will venture to say that it would have been better to name the vessel Jeremiah, Daniel, or Joshua the son of Nun, and so with the others. The name of the *Wazaw* was changed to *Niobe*, who is known to everybody as the lady who had all her sons and daughters shot to death by the children of Latona, and is supposed in consequence to be continually weeping. It would not sound well to call the *Wazaw* Rachel, although that lady was in somewhat of a like predicament with Niobe, viz., "weeping for her children." It must strike any one directly how beautiful it would be to have the Yankee *Niobe* drop one of her fifteen-inch tears into the bosom of the British frigate *Latona*; for the *Wazaw* to perform such a feat would signify nothing.

There is no poetry connected with a Rootdigger Indian, or, in fact, with any of the progeny of the aforementioned Billy Bowlegs.

The original Indian nomenclature of the vessels was conceived in good taste. The vessels of the third class were mostly named after Indian tribes, but under Mr. WELLES' administration the whole of the post-route directory was hunted over to find horrid-sounding names. We formerly had, and have now, the *Seminole*, *Pequot*, *Mohican*, *Sagamore*, *Dakota*, *Miami*, &c., all familiar names; but when to these they began to add *Tunxis*, *Umpqua*, *Suncook*, *Wassuc*, *Nauset*, *Squando*, and *Wissahickon*, (called by the sailors "Widow Higgins,") the nomenclature became ridiculous.

The opponents of the present names claim that they are English. So are the names of Jones, Smith and Brown—so are Shakespeare, Milton, Byron, &c.; and because of this are we not to read them or claim some property in them? We have as much respect for them as John Bull has.

There is rather too much fastidiousness among the newspaper folks about the gods and goddesses. Would it not have been better to have been more squeamish when the names of Choctaw, Chickasaw and Cherokee were given to our gunboats? The Choctaws, as a nation, went bodily into the rebellion, and, although some of the others left the rebels and joined us, they never so far redeemed themselves as to be entitled to have their names adopted in our navy. Leaving out the fact that the British have dared to take the names of some of the heathen gods for their ships, there can be nothing in the world more beautiful and appropriate than the names of mythological characters. The deeds of most of them were deeds of daring, and every schoolboy knows their history. *Tooke's Pantheon* is a book common in our schools, and people are not ashamed to have their children learn it. Every name in the heathen mythology conveys an idea at once. In our iron-clad *Thunderer* we at once catch the idea that she fires something more than common gunpowder, and the *Terror* is something of which to stand in awe.

The *Ætna*, *Vesuvius* and *Stromboli* are appropriately named from the fact that they will pour out metaphorical lava on the heads of any indiscreet Britishers that may approach too near them. We are quite satisfied that the same vessels named *Etlah*, *Klamath* and *Koka* would never carry any moral force in their names, even if they did in their guns. These Indian names have been a complete muddle to the American sailor, who, although he does not vote, has a right to have something to say about the naming of vessels in which he is to sink or swim. Imagine a sailor joining a vessel whose name he found to be "Agy-meant-to-cuss," or "Sassy-cuss," or "Shaky-macks-on," or "Am-I-a-noo-sucker," or a "County-cook," or a "Son-of-a-cook," "My-aunt-don't-know-me," or "Mush-I-loose," or "Quince-I-gammon," or "Pompey's-new-suck," or a hundred such like appellations of the Billy Bowlegs style!

All we have to say is, that before people undertake to criticise let them read history, and they will find that the names of naval vessels recently bestowed are all according to law and precedent; and if a "Thunderer" did happen to slip in, it is because we have as much right to the name as John Bull.

There are still left in our navy some outlandish names of the Rootdigger kind, but as they have a war record it was thought well to retain them. They are hard to swallow, but if the country can stand them Jack can also.

We append the new names complained of with a little of their history. John Bull may be proud of his *Terror*, *Amphitrite*, &c., but we are equally proud of ours.

Terror—Schooner, 4 guns, Revolutionary War.

Hero—Sloop, 5 guns, War of 1812; sloop, 1 gun, War of 1812.

Samson—Brig, 18 guns, Revolutionary War; schooner, 4 guns, Revolutionary War; gunboat, Mississippi squadron, War of Rebellion.

Orion—Schooner, 1 gun, War of 1812.

Colossus—Paddle-wheel gunboat, Mississippi Squadron, War of Rebellion.

Argus—Two brigs, War of 1812.

Neptune—Four ships, four brigs and two schooners, Revolutionary War.

Atlas—Two schooners, (14 and 4 guns,) War of 1812.

Ætna—Fireship, Revolutionary War; bomb brig, 11 guns, 1806; bomb brig, 1846, Mexican War.

Vixen—Schooner, 12 guns, French War, 1800; schooner, 3 guns, War of 1812, brig, 14 guns, War of 1812; steamer, 3 guns, 1846, Mexican War.

Minerva—Seven brigs, two ships, one schooner; sloop, Revolutionary War; schooner, War of 1812.

Jason—Three ships and three 10-gun brigs, Revolutionary War.

Hecla—Bomb brig, Mexican War, 1846.

Bolus—Gunboat, North Atlantic Squadron, War of Rebellion.

Iris—Steamer, three guns, Mexican War, 1847; screw, 2 guns, War of Rebellion.

Spitfire—Three brigs and one galley, Revolutionary War; ketch, 3 guns, 1806; schooner, 12 guns, War of 1812; steamer, 3 guns, Mexican War.

Vesuvius—Bomb brig, 11 guns, 1806; bomb brig, Mexican War, 1846.

Amphitrite—Ship, 24 guns, Revolutionary War; schooner, French War, 1800.

Stromboli—Bomb brig, Mexican War, 1846.

Tartar—One brig, one galley, three schooners, one boat, Revolutionary War; schooner, 10 guns, War of 1812.

Tempest—Ship, 12 guns, Revolutionary War; paddle-wheel gunboat, Mississippi Squadron, War of Rebellion.

The following names were given according to law:

Detroit—Screw, 12 guns, built at New-York during Rebellion.

Albany—20 guns, launched at New-York, 1846.

Plymouth—20 guns, launched at Boston, 1843.

Pennsylvania—120 guns, launched in Philadelphia, 1837.

Tennessee—Iron clad, 6 guns, captured during rebellion.

Arizona—Steamer, War of Rebellion.

New-York—74 guns, built at Gosport, 1818; sloop, 2 guns, War of 1812.

Delaware—Five vessels, Revolutionary War; ship, 72 guns, launched at Gosport, 1820.

Connecticut—Sloop, 8 guns, Revolutionary War; ship, 24 guns, French War; paddle-wheel, 11 guns, War of Rebellion.

Cambridge—10 guns, War of Rebellion.

Florida—Paddle-wheel, 7 guns, captured during Rebellion.

The Parisian builders are beginning to adopt the lift to all houses they build, so that the lazy may mount up aloft and descend again, thus showing their advantage over the "sweet little cherub" who is always mast-headed.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, July 24—11 A. M.

Consols open at 93¼ both for money and the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 83. Erie Railway Shares, 19; Illinois Centrals, 94¾.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, July 24—11 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens firmer but not quotably higher. Middling Uplands, 12½d.; Middling Orleans, 13d. It is thought the sales of the day will reach 15,000 bales.

Breadstuffs are firmer, but unchanged.

FRANKFORT, Saturday, July 24.

United States 5-20 Bonds, 87¾.

PARIS, Saturday, July 24.

The Bourse is quiet. Rentes, 71f. 95c.

LONDON, Saturday, July 24.

Tallow, 46s. per cwt.

HAVRE, Saturday, July 24.

Cotton closed quiet and steady, for both on spot and afloat.

LONDON, Saturday, July 24—1 P. M.

Consols, 93¼, both for money and the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds dull at 82¾. Erie Shares, 19; Illinois Centrals, 94½; Atlantic and Great Western, 22½.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, July 24—1 P. M.

COTTON, 12½d.@12¾d. for Middling Uplands, and 13d.@13¼d. for Middling Orleans. The sales of the day have reached 15,000 bales.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 100s. ₱ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard firmer at 70s. ₱ cwt. for American.

PRODUCE—Tallow, 46s. ₱ cwt.

HAVRE, Saturday, July 24.

COTTON at Havre opens active for both on the spot and afloat, at unchanged rates.

HAVANA, Saturday, July 24.

EXCHANGE on London is advancing. There is a large business doing.

FRANKFORT, Saturday, July 24—Evening.

United States Five-twenties closed at 87¾ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Saturday, July 24.

Bourse dull; Rentes, 71f. 92c.

ANTWERP, Saturday, July 24—Evening.

Petroleum closed at 50¼ francs for Standard White.

HAVRE, Saturday, July 24—Evening.

Cotton closed active on spot and afloat; quotations unchanged.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 24—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Port Hastings		Hazy	76
Portland	S. W.	Cloudy	70
Boston	N. E.	Clear	70
New-York		Hazy	74
Philadelphia	S. W.	Clear	74
Wilmington, Del.	W.	Hazy	74
Washington	S. W.	Clear	72
Fortress Monroe	S. W.	Clear	78
Richmond	S. E.	Clear	74
Buffalo	W.	Raining	70
Pittsburg		Clear	70
Chicago	S. E.	Cloudy	72
Louisville	S. W.	Clear	70
Mobile	N.	Cloudy	80
New-Orleans	E.	Clear	83
Key West	E.	Clear	85
Havana	E.	Clear	85
Savannah	S. E.	Cloudy	78
Charleston	S. W.	Cloudy	82

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

City of Brooklyn	July 15	Liverpool	New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

City of Baltimore	July 27	New-York	Liverpool.
Holsatia	July 27	New-York	Hamburg.
Paraguay	July 27	New-York	London.
Idaho	July 28	New-York	Liverpool.
Cuba	July 28	New-York	Liverpool.
Tripoli	July 29	New-York	Liverpool.
Rhein	July 29	New-York	Bremen.
Virginia	July 31	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Brooklyn	July 31	New-York	Liverpool.
Columbia	July 31	New-York	Glasgow.

FOR HAVANA, ASPINWALL, &C.

Colombia	July 29	New-York	Havana.
City of Mexico	July 29	New-York	Vera Cruz.
Arizona	July 31	New-York	Aspinwall.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

TUESDAY.

Mails for Halifax, Bermuda, &c., by the *City of Baltimore*, close at the General Post Office at 11 A. M.

Mails for Europe, via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg, by the *Holsatia*, close at 12 M. Supplementary mail for paid letters on the pier, foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:45 P. M.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce*, *Times*, *Tribune*, *World*, *Sun*, *Express*, *Evening Post*, *Commercial Advertiser*, *Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

Passengers Sailed.

JULY 24—*In steamship St. Laurent, for Havre via Brest.*—Hon. Reuben E. Fenton, Miss Josephine Fenton, Hon. Lyman Tremain, Mrs. Lyman Tremain, Miss Tremain, J. Paulmier, Miss J. Paulmier, Mr. Carriere, Mr. Estivant, Mr. and Mrs. Melgares and infant, 3 children and 3 servants, C. Roeslins, P. Boissonneau, L. Barrete and servant, T. Herrera, J. Angulo, R. Angulo, J. P. Hernandez, J. Hernandez, F. Vogeli, Mr. Corbin, A. Atherton, A. Rodriguez, C. Gonzales, H. Tinel, H. Schliemann, A. Angulo, J. M. Angulo, J. M. Morales, Mrs. Angulo and servant, W. F. Roelofson, Mrs. H. B. Norris, Jacob Stucky, Dr. and Mrs. E. C. Cummings, Mr. and Mrs. Lemaur and servant, Miss Lemaur, Master M. Lemaur, Master J. Lemaur, Mr. and Mrs. Baudry, Masters S. and J. Baudry, Mrs. Himalay, Miss Himalay, Miss Anne Provost, Miss Pourcell, John Bryant, Mrs. H. Bryant, Miss M. P. Bryant, Master H. Bryant, Master W. S. Bryant, Mr. Hewell, Miss A. Atherton, Miss Walkinshaw, M. Condilles, S. Gutierres, F. Alvarez, Mr. Villmendat, W. H. Morse, Mr. and Mrs. A. Rodrigues and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Rodrigues, Mr. C. Dorflinger, Louis Dorflinger, Miss M. E. Cutter, Mlle. A. Poncelet, Mr. and Mrs. Morra and servant, Miss Morra, Miss J. Morra, Dr. B. B. Appleton and wife, Miss Brooks and 2 children of Dr. Brooks, M. Morra, H. Morra, Mrs. M. H. Bliss, R. O. Fuller, Miss Helen Lullinot, Miss E. Goodman, Mr. Amelin, Mrs. Brgoist, Mrs. Hogg and child, Mr. Clapp, A. Welch, Mr. Secat, Mr. Garnies, S. Suydam, Miss S. Hamilton, E. Baudney, Mr. Himalay, Dr. McManus and wife, Miss Schultz, E. Charles, Mr. Henry, Mrs. D. Lema and child, M. C. Provost, Mrs. Depierris, Mrs. S. Boutron, Mr. L. Faigel, G. Slade, Mr. and Mrs. Aeschimann, P. Auge, E. Kuppenheim, V. Laine, Mr. Louage, Mr. Chaule, Mr. Sassard, Mr. Livarre, Mr. Chariet, Mrs. E. D. Livarre, Mrs. Alexandren, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Hager and Miss May Hager, Mrs. Fiquet, Rev. Verdier, Mr. and Mrs. Ponchon, Miss Ponchon, Mlle. C. de St. Martin, Mlle. A. de St. Martin, Mlle. L. Murier, Mrs. Camel, Mrs. Durand, Mrs. G. Dupuis, Mrs. Schweitzer, O. Lecroy, F. Doupuis, R. Beneafelecora, C. Libert, L. Bertrand, Mr. Sentons, Mr. Brigradillo, Mr. and Mrs. Causse, Mr. and Mrs. Chesse, Miss C. Niedergang, J. Iseli, Mr. and Mrs. Iseli and 2 infants, Mr. de Mattos and child, M. Bard, Miss E. Guigon, Mrs. M. Jelchs, Mrs. Ledouce, L. Hadry, Mr. Cosmard, Mr. Mayard, T. Broult, Mrs. Henocque and child.

JULY 24—*In steamship City of London, for Liverpool.*—Miss Annie Allison, Miss Emma Allison, Miss Pope, H. T. Romerts, friend and 2 servants, Miss Purcell, Hannah Reagan, Miss Emily Greaves, Mrs. Valentine, Miss Hettie Hall, Miss F. E. Foster, Mrs. H. B. Hartman, S. N. Martin, Miss Pauline Rogers, F. O. Lyman, Joseph Fay, Jr., Wilson Woddingham, S. H. M. Byen and wife, William Carr Glasgow, N. B. Carson, Miss Kate Rowlinson, J. D. McCabe, General A. T. A. Torbert, Edward Reilly, W. M. Clark, A. S. S. Palmiros, Rev. Dr. Armitage, R. W. Murray and wife, G. M. Hutton, A. C. Dallas, F. J. Seymour, E. W. Holmes, E. Bohler, Samuel Risley, Thomas E. Jackson, wife and daughter, Rev. C. F. O'Callaghan, Silas Jones, Mr. Irving and wife, Edwin Moss and wife, John Beahan, Miss Emily Smyth, Thos. R. Jefferson.

JULY 24—*In steamship France, for Liverpool.*—Mrs. Ellensworth and child, Mrs. Pittingell and daughter, S. T. Webster, lady and child, E. Snyder and wife, Mrs. Thompson and 2 children, Thos. Beswick, Dr. Harloisser, Thos. Keane, Mr. Bell, Jas. Holloway, E. Murphy, Wm. Faishwest, Wm. Ray, Wm. Louter, Mr. and Mrs. Lipscomb and child, Mr. O'Neill, Rev. M. Gleeson, Mr. Gessin, Albert Friess, W. S. Single and lady, Master J. V. Single and Miss Mabel Single, Mrs. W. C. Prescott, Miss Prescott, Miss Mary Single, Edward Cachard, Master Moran Cachard.

In steamship San Jacinto, for Savannah.—C. D. Owens, James Houston, M. Westheimer, L. M. Norton, H. L. Drane, George Corson, A. H. Powell, Daniel Dumison, Mr. and Mrs. S. Luburg, Chas. A. Hardy, R. B. Hall, H. J. Wade, Max Ullman, J. D. Ebb, J. L. Overton, Henry Bryan, A. Wallace, J. H. Richardson, James Withers.

Passengers Arrived.

JULY 24—*In steamship Paraguay, from London.*—W. S. Griffith, Geo. Robinson, John Lithgow, Thos. W. Chapman, W. H. Lithgow, Mrs. Mary Monks, Mrs. Sophia Dennington, D. Freenstra, Mrs. T. Freenstra, Master Albert Freenstra, Wm. Allibone, Miss Allibone, Master Allibone, Mrs. Catherine Heikle, Carl Gies, S. Darbot, James Sullivan, A. Delage.

In steamship Crescent City, from New-Orleans.—Mrs. Germen, Mrs. Ney, Dr. L. H. Terrill, Miss C. Scanlan, Miss Barton, Mrs. Gillingham, Mrs. Marsh, Mme. De Rochefort and 2 children, Mrs. Stuart and servant, Miss Macaulay, Mme. Avelchild and servant, Mrs. Jeffrey and child, Mrs. S. F. Munroe, Mrs. Stone, Mr. Young.

In steamship Mariposa, from New-Orleans.—James Gallaghan, Mrs. Hover, Mrs. Pendergrast and child, Mrs. G. S. West and child, Mrs. Graseille, Mrs. Etienne, Mrs. Bets and three children, Mrs. Fisk, Mrs. Clarkson, J. Sharpless, W. M. Smith, H. R. Ferris, George Autz, P. M. Williams, wife and daughter, M. A. Lasatte, R. Betancourt, M. Cohen, and nine in the second cabin.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 4 49 | Sun sets..... 7 23 | Moon rises. 8 44
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 8 47 | Gov. Island. 9 36 | Hell Gate..10 58

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, July 24.

Cleared.

Steamships City of London, (Br.,) Leitch, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; France, (Br.,) Grace, Liverpool, National Steamship Co.; Gulf Stream, McCreery, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; San Jacinto, Atkins, Savannah, W. R. Garrison & Co.; John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, Phillips & Brown; Britannia, (Br.,) Campbell, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; Ariadne, Eldridge, Key West and Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Isaac Bell, Bourne, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Old Dominion Steamship Co.; General Meade, Sampson, New-Orleans, Frederick Baker; Fairbanks, Hunter, Wilmington, J. Hand; Neptune, Baker, Boston, W. P. Clyde.

Ships American Union, Grant, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; Bavaria, Smith, Valparaiso and a market, W. Whitlock, Jr.

Bark Capilla, (N. G.,) Chirstoffer, Hamburg, Thiele, Motz & Co.

Brigs Two Brothers, (Br.,) Dickerson, Halifax, Crandall, Umphray & Co.; Hyperion, Woodbury, Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.; G. T. Geary, Ward, Baltimore, N. L. McCready & Co.; Favorite, Duell, Barbados, Henry Trowbridge's Sons; Five Brothers, Randall, Little Glace Bay, Miller & Houghton; Annie Collins, (Br.,) Cochran, St. John's, N. F., H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Schooners E. J. Staples, Wariss, Demerara, F. Talbot & Co.; Julia B. Floyd, Squeers, Wilmington, N. L. McCready & Co.; H. P. Russell, Nickerson, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham; Ricardo Banos, Wicks, St. Pierre, B. J. Wenberg; Emma G., (Br.,) Webber, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son.

Arrived.

Steamship Paraguay, (Br.,) Dixon, London July 3, and Havre 7th, with mdse. and 405 passengers to Howland & Aspinwall. July 23, lat. 40 35, lon. 70 30, spoke schr. Kitten, (of Jersey,) from Seville for New-York; same day, 180 miles E. of Sandy Hook, passed steamship Weser, hence for Bremen.

Steamship Columbia, (Br.,) Carnaghan, Glasgow July 9, and Moville 10th, with mdse. and 468 passengers to Henderson Bros. Has had strong westerly winds up to lon. 40, and from thence moderate weather. July 17, lat. 41 30, lon. 42, passed steamship Cambria, hence for Glasgow; 19th, off Cape Race, passed steamship Dacian, do. do.

Steamship Crescent City, Holmes, New-Orleans July 17, via S. W. Pass 18th, with mdse. and passengers to Frederic Baker. No date, off Florida Reef, passed schr. Queen of the South, strg. N.

Steamship Mercedita, Starkey, Fernandina, Fla., July 21, with mdse. and passengers to Florida Railroad Co.

Steamship Mariposa, Kemble, New-Orleans July 17, and S. W. Pass 18th, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Fah Kee, Steele, Bermuda 3 ds., with produce and 42 passengers to J. N. Harvey.

Steamship Saragossa, Ryder, Charleston July 21, with mdse. and passengers to Arthur Leary.

Steamship Albatross, Davis, Fall River.

Ship Mary E. Riggs, (of Bath,) Lowell, San Francisco March 19, with mdse. to George D. Sutton & Co. Crossed the Equator in the Pacific April 10, in lon. 125 30; passed Cape Horn May 22, and crossed the Equator in the Atlantic June 24, in lon. 35 04; from thence has had light and moderate winds; March 23, lat. 33 24 N., lon. 124 53, spoke brig Josephine, from —— for San Francisco; July 18, lat. 29 35, lon. 64 55, was boarded by first officer of whaling ship Three Brothers, (of New-Bedford,) Taber, from the Pacific, filling up on homeward passage, all well; had 100 bbls. sperm, 1,900 bbls. whale oil, and 22,000 lbs. bone on board.

Bark Halfdon, (Norw.,) Olsen, New-Castle, Eng., 57 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Has had light westerly winds the entire passage.

Bark Der Fruhling, (N. G.,) Koephe, Cette April 27, via Gibraltar June 1, with wine, &c., to M. Lienan & Co.—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Was 27 days in the Mediterranean, with constant westerly winds, and since passing Gibraltar had light variable winds and calms.

Bark Charlotte Buck, (of Orland, Me.,) McGott, Goree, W. C. A., 35 ds., with peanuts and hides to T. R. Ware—vessel to B. P. Sherman.

Brig Clara Brown, (of Freeport, Me.,) Osgood, Sagua 9 ds., with sugar to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.—vessel to Stephens & Son. Has had fine weather. Left in port barks Mary Rideout, for New-York, to sail July 18; Hunter, for do. do.; brig Chariena, for Portland, to sail 18th; schr. Ruth Baker, for New-York, to sail 18th.

Brig Aylsford, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Martin, from Kingston, Jam., 20 ds., with logwood to Henry de Cordova & Co.—vessel to Heney & Parker. Left in port brig Anna McKnight, for New-York, ldg.

Brig Isa, (of Searsport,) Williams, Cardenas 8 ds. with sugar and molasses to B. P. Buck & Co. Has been 4 ds. north of Hatteras, with light winds.

Brig Teresita, (of Demerara,) Hill, Cienfuegos 17 ds. with sugar and 8 passengers to Tucker & Lightbourne. Has had moderate weather, and was 4 ds. north of Hatteras.

Brig Gem, (of New-Haven,) Neal, Barbados 15 ds., with molasses and 2 passengers to D. Trowbridge & Co.

Brig Cascatelle, (of Richmond, Me.,) Carlisle, Matanzas 10 ds., with sugar and melado to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.—vessel to James Henry.

Brig Tiber, (of Halifax, N. S.,) Keating, Malaga 41 ds., with fruit, &c., to F. Grund & Cerero—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Tangent, Verrill, Calais, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Brig Union T., (of St. John, N. B.,) Tufts, Dorchester, N. B., 11 ds., with building stone to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Alfred Richards, (of Boston,) Arey, Arroyo, P. R., 14 ds., with sugar and rum to Moller & Thebaud—vessel to C. Leud & Co.

Schr. Forester, (of Nassau,) Bangus, Eleuthera 8 ds., with fruit to Jas. Enoch.

Schr. Elva, (of Nassau,) Colmer, Eleuthera 8 ds., with fruit to James Douglass.

Schr. Wm. Collyer, Taylor, Georgetown, for Port Morris.

Schr. Henrietta, Clark, Two Rivers, N. S., via Bridgeport.

Schr. Valiant, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Crane, Windsor, N. S., 12 ds., with plaster to Wetherspoon Bros.

Schr. More Light, Bradford, Calais, with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Saxon, Hatch, Bangor, with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Abbie E. Willard, Linnell, Bangor, with lumber to Peters & Co.

Schr. Julia & Martha, Hicks, Calais, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Otronto, Hammond, Ellsworth, with lumber to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Yankee Doodle, Maisbury, Georgetown, D. C., for Port Morris.

Schr. Corvo, Pickering, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Darius Eddy, Hopkins, Bangor, with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Maria Pierson, Grant, Alexandria 4 ds., with coal to American Coal Company.

Schr. J. A. Chamberlain, Robinson, Virginia.

Schr. Ida V. McCabe, Pickle, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Margaret Powell, French, Stonington, for Rondout.

Schr. Franklin Pierce, Hodgdon, New-Haven, for Port Johnson.

Schr. M. O. Wells, Everett, Providence, for South Amboy.

Schr. Benj. Strong, Brown, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. F. Merwin, Bunce, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Royal Arch, (of Canning, N. S.,) Wickmire, Windsor, N. S., with plaster to Crandall, Umphray & Co. Is anchored in Flushing Bay.

Schr. Jed Frye, Langley, Jacksonville, Fla., 7 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Volant, McFadden, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Koret, (of Machias,) Crocker, Lepreaux, N. B., 7 ds., with spiling to Snow & Richardson—vessel to E. Talbot & Co.

Schr. Emma Gilliatt, (of Annapolis, N. S.,) Gilliatt, Ponce, P. R., 20 ds., with molasses to Sturges & Co.—vessel to Heney & Parker.

Schr. M. L. Lindsay, Speights, Newtown, Md., 3 ds., with lumber to J. W. Russell.

Schr. D. E. Sawyer, Soper, Georgetown.

Schr. Jamestown, Rogers, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. Golden Rule, Smith, New-Haven.

Schr. Geo. S. Allison, Crane, Bridgeport.

Schr. John B. Myers, Ellwell, East Greenwich.

Schr. Eastern Star, Willard, Nantucket.

Schr. Sarah, Trumper, Northport.

Schr. R. S. Lane, Fuller, Yarmouth.

Schr. Yarmouth, Johnson, Yarmouth.

Schr. Treasure, Arnold, East Greenwich.

Schr. Telegraph, Hawkins, Brookhaven.

Schr. Kate Gordon, Smedly, Port Jefferson.

Schr. Billow, Eldridge, Providence, for Trenton.

Schr. Comet, Hull, Nantucket.

Schr. Ney, Chase, Fall River, for Rondout.

Schr. Eliza Cowell, Kent, Hartford.

Schr. General W. French, Snow, New-London.

Schr. Nellie Bloomfield, Hobbie, Stamford.

Schr. Vapor, Newberry, Baltimore.

Schr. J. T. Boyd, Robbins, Virginia.

Schr. W. J. Rose, Risley, Virginia.

Schr. Belona, Davis, Clinton.

Schr. Elisha Brooks, Wells, Bridgeport.

Schr. Mariner, Davis, Greenwich.

Schr. Branch, Mann, Port Jefferson.

Schr. J. Goodspeed, Dart, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Nath. Shaler, Brewer, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Andrew Stewart, Jones, Providence.

Schr. Phil. Sheridan, Murphy, Fall River.

Schr. A. S. Parker, Crockett, Glen Cove.

Schr. Unity, Wilson, Brookhaven.

Schr. Cinderella, Vaughan, Port Jefferson.

Schr. J. S. Page, Green, Greenwich.

Schr. Circle, Hulse, Connecticut River.

Schr. Almira, Arnold, Glen Cove.

Schr. Watchful, Carr, Providence.

Schr. Liberty, Johnson, Norwalk, for Rondout.

Schr. Silver Bell, Holmes, Rondout, for Boston.

Canal-boat Carrie, Sweet, Montreal 14 ds., with bone ash to order.

WIND—At sunset, light, S., clear.

Sailed.

Steamships St. Laurent, for Havre; France and City of London, for Aspinwall; Britannia, for Glasgow; General Meade and Gulf Stream, for New-Orleans; Ariadne, for Galveston; San Jacinto, for Savannah; Manhattan, for Charleston; Isaac Bell, for Richmond; Brunette, for Philadelphia.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 24.—Arr. steamer Ashland, from New-York; barks A. Carleton, Turk's Island; Trovatore, Philadelphia; brigs Z. Williams, Pensacola; Amandale, Philadelphia; schrs. Volunteer, Rio Grande; James A. Brown, Ponce; Maggie E. Gray, do.; Bueco, Havana; Dexter Washburn, Mobile; H. Prescott and Elm City, New-York.

CHARLESTON, July 24.—Sld. steamship Champion, for New-York; brig Clifton, Liverpool.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 24.—The revenue-cutter Northerner reports passed in the steamer Maryland, from Charleston, and schr. Francis, from St. Andrew's.

Passed out, steamer Lord Lovell, for Havana.

HOLMES' HOLE, July 22, A. M.—Sld. schrs. Addie Fuller and Willie Martin.

P. M.—Arr. schrs. A. M. Aldridge, Adeline, Townsend, Aid, Vrale, C. G. Cranmer, Jessee Williamson, Jr., Boston for Philadelphia; John Stockham, Alexander Young, Salem for do.; W. G. Bartlett, Beverly for do.; Lilliam M. Warren, Bangor for do.; F. St. Clair Edwards, Gardiner for do.; E. J. Hersty, for New-York; Cornelia, Rockland for do.; H. Hartean, Boston for Portland, Conn.; Magnolia, do. for Norfolk; Oliver Jameson, do. for Alexandria; E. C. Gates, Calais for Wickford; H. P. Ely, Norwalk for Nantucket, with Grampus Club on board; James A. Brown, (of Fall River,) Ponce 11th inst., for Boston.

Arr. and sld. schr. Mary A. Harman, Philadelphia for Portsmouth.

23d, A. M.—Arr. bark Blanche Howe, (of Portland,) Bonaire 16 ds., for orders; reports, left at Bonaire 8th inst., schr. Mary Patten, (of Bangor,) just arr. Brigs Phebe Ellen, (Br.,) Matanzas 12 ds., for Boston; Abby Watson, Bangor for New-York; Tangent, Calais for do.; schrs. Mary L. Vankirk, Boston for Philadelphia; Ida Bella, do. for Wilmington, N. C.; F. A. Heath, Bangor for New-York; Connecticut, Portland for Philadelphia.

SAVANNAH, July 24.—Cld. steamships America, for Baltimore; San Salvador, New-York; Tonawanda, Philadelphia; schrs. Margaret, Boston; Right Bower, New-York.

Arr. schr. Ellen M. Baxter, from New-York.

WILMINGTON, July 24.—Sld. steamships Rebecca Clyde, for New-York; Lucille, Baltimore.

Marine Disaster.

BOSTON, July 24.—The bark Jersey, of and from Salem for Zanzibar, was totally wrecked while entering the harbor of Tamatar, June 18. The cargo would be saved in a damaged condition.

Notice to Mariners.

SCOTLAND—WEST COAST—RIVER CLYDE.

Additional Lights.

The Trustees of the Clyde Navigation have given notice that in addition to the light on Donald's Quay, in the river Clyde, of which information was given in Notice to Mariners No. 29, dated May 21, 1869, the following lights have been established:

Red Light abreast Newshot Island.

On the north bank of the river abreast the centre of Newshot Island, a fixed red light, elevated 24 feet above high water.

White Light near Park Quay.

A little to the west of Park Quay, a fixed white light, elevated 24 feet above high water.

Each of the above lights, as well as that on Donald's Quay, is shown from an hexagonal-shaped glazed lantern fixed on the top of a cast-iron circular tower.

HEBRIDES.

Intended Extension of the Arc Illuminated by Stornaway Light.

The Commissioners of Northern Light-houses have given notice that it is intended, on or about the 1st day of September, 1869, to extend the illuminated arc of the Stornaway light, so as to be visible as far to the southward and westward as the intervening land of Lewis will permit.

Beacon on the Seid Rock.

Also, that an iron beacon 33 feet high, and surmounted by a barrel-shaped cage, has been placed on the Seid Rock in Stornaway Harbor.

By order of the Light-House Board,
W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Office Light-house Board,
Washington, D. C., July 7, 1869.

Spoken, &c.

John Richards—Br. brig, from Guayanilla for New-York, July 16, lat. 27, lon. 70 46.

Foreign Ports.

At Arroyo, P. R., July 9, brig Timandra, (Br.,) for New-York in 3 ds.

At Barbados, July 8, bark Golden Fleece, for New-York in 4 ds.

At Goree, W. C. A., June 20, brig Aid, just arrived.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

QUEENSTOWN, July 24.—The Inman steamship Etna, Captain Jones, from New-York July 13, arrived at this port at 9:30 A. M., and subsequently sailed for Liverpool.

MOSQUITO CANOPIES,
FRENCH CRETONES AND CHINTZES
FOR SUMMER CURTAINS.
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
LACE CURTAINS,
AND LINENS
IN GREAT VARIETY, AT REDUCED PRICES.
I. E. WALRAVEN,
NO. 751 BROADWAY.
NO. 719 CHESTNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

FANS! FANS!
IMPORTER'S STOCK AT RETAIL.
ALEX. M. HAYS & CO.,
NO. 23 MAIDEN-LANE,
OFFER AT RETAIL
THEIR IMPORTATIONS OF
FANS!
COMPRISING THE LARGEST AND
RICHEST ASSORTMENT IN THE
CITY AT PRICES
BELOW THE COST OF IMPORTATION.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 447, July 24, 1869.
53, 16, 45, 57, 36, 21, 31, 38, 29, 51, 2, 9, 11.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 448, July 24, 1869.
6, 33, 5, 30, 13, 22, 51, 58, 3, 46, 18, 47, 15.
MISSOURI—EXTRA CLASS No. 471, July 24, 1869.
20, 25, 7, 27, 16, 11, 17, 40, 75, 70, 71, 40, 4.
MISSOURI—CLASS No. 472, July 24, 1869.
64, 71, 36, 55, 34, 24, 16, 29, 27, 37, 38, 26, 20.
Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information furnished.
JOSEPH BATES & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.